The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 145. BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 18. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
23rd August	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6060	Mooltan..	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
31st February,*	Caledonia.	8000	*.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Cale lonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamo-saita.	4936	2nd Aug.	20th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	14th Aug.	19th Aug.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi.	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamo-shita	4936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov,
Penang Maru	L. Noma	580	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
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RUSTAM K. CAMA, Esq.
JAHANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time Route
KASARA ..	1195	Thu. 21st Aug.	9 a.m. Direct,
LHASA .	2185	Fri. 22nd Aug	*6 a.m. Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 21st August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 21st August.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 2nd October.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

18th August 1913.

161



FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

FIRE LIFE MARINE PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus. Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings. BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.

THE GREAT COMBINE

OF

STEAM	EXPERIENCE
GAS	AND
ELECTRICITY	EFFICIENCY.

Has placed our Works on a par with the best of England and America,

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works.

12/14, Hamam Street, Fort
BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be assertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

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ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay Chronicle" PROCESS DEPARTMENT

undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

BLOCK-MAKING A SPECIALITY.

THE WORLD'S ALL.

OUR

Atank Nigrah Pills

ARE

THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. I for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India.)
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO.

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

666

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND AND SON,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Mahamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

LATEST MEDICAL BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Latham and English: System of Treatment. By Many Writers. 4 vols.	63 0
Guiteras: Urology. The Diseases of the Urinary Tract in Men and Women. 2 vols.	37 8
The Practitioner's Encyclopaedia of Medicine and Surgery in all its Branches. By Murphy	21 14
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Thomson: Diseases of Nose and Throat	18 12
Woodhead: Practical Pathology	12 0
Hare: Text Book of Practical Therapeutics	15 12
Kerr: Operative Midwifery	15 12
Chapin and Pisek: Diseases of Infants and Children	13 8
Max-Finhorn: Diseases of the Stomach	13 8
Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformations of the Foetus	13 2

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle
FORT, BOMBAY.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.

MARRIAGE DOWRIES.

EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS for sons.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

LOANS.

The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
Resident Secretary
for
Western India, Sind and Madras Presidency.

TELEPHONE No. 2382.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."

278

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows reet, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co,
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co., LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued..	6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)		£112,664
Annual Income ...		£1,481,521
Assets		£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies		£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY

PRIZES OF RICH SAREES.

FOR FOUR DAYS

Commencing From Monday to Thursday.

Free Coupon given to every lady who visits our shop.

NO NEED TO BUY ANYTHING.

SALE NOW ON.

Grand reduction in prices in

ALL SORTS
OF
FASHIONABLE SILK,
Artistic High Class Embroidered Silks.
Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silks in large Quantity.
V. P. P. ORDERS ACCEPTED AND EXECUTED WITH GREAT CARE & ATTENTION.

AHMED E. ESAALI.

SILK MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

TELEPHONE NO. 479

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of metal (711,00 c. ft.) on Uran Jessai road, and will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on 1st September, 1913.

2. A sum of Rs. 100/- in cash or currency notes is to accompany, the Tender, the forms of which can be obtained for Re. 1 each set.

3. For particulars regarding work etc. apply to the office of the undersigned or the Sub-Divisional Officer Panvel. The right to accept or reject the Tender without assigning reasons is reserved.

J. H. ADVANI, B.Sc., I.C.E
Executive Engineer,
0378 Kolaba District.
Alibag, 15th August, 1913.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR. AND Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) TO MEERUT AND BAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. North- Western Fast Express. 1,2,3. H.M.	Down. North- Western Express. 1,2,3. H.M.	Station.	Up. North- Western Express. 1,2,3. H.M.	Up. North- Western Fast Express. 1,2,3. H.M.
21-0	21-45	Dep. Bombay (Colaba) ..	Arr. 3-50	6-45
23-30	5-55	Arr. Delhi	Dep. 6- 0	21-20
1-23	..	Arr. Meerut Cantt..	Dep. 2-11	..
3-27	..	Arr. Saharanpur ..	Dep. 25- 5	..
9- 7	..	Arr. Lahore ..	Dep. 20-20	..
15-50	..	Arr. Rawalpindi ..	Dep. 13-32	..
20-13	..	Arr. Peshawar Cantt.	Dep. 8-48	..

S. G. G WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs. a.
Per line	0 4
Minimum charge	1 0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

WANTED.

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CLIENTS to deal in Share and Loan business. Write to—MANILAL CHUNILAL CHOKASHI, Sharebazar, Bombay. 0330.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 1,000 H.P. side-by-side CORLISS ENGINE with all accessories by John Yates, Blackburn.

For Sale as space is urgently required.

Tenders are invited from Iron Founders and Scrap Merchants.

For full particulars apply to
THE MANAGER,
The Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Newly painted CHEAP COMPARTMENTS in "Diamond Jubilee Buildings," Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there.
0355

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
85, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1821.)

A FEW CHOICE PICTURES

	Rs. a.
"A Morning in September" by Paul Chabas. The most beautiful picture of recent years. Awarded Gold Medal Salon 1912, Exhibition.	
Sepia Plantinotype. Size 24 by 18 inches Unmounted	15 0
Framed suitably in 1½ inch Brown moulding, with English Gilt Slip	30 0
"The Mother" by John Lavery, A.R.A. Exhibited in Venice 1910.	
Sepia Carbon, Size 24 by 18 inches. Unmounted	10 0
Framed suitably in 2 inch Brown moulding with English Gilt Slip	25 0
Framed suitable Size 15 by 12 inches. Unmounted	4 8
Framed suitably in 1½ inch, Brown moulding with English Gilt Slip	12 8
Sepia Platinotype Size 15 by 12 inches. Unmounted	6 8
Framed	15 0
Other subjects stocked in Sepia Platinotype 15 by 12 inches. The Bathers, by Paul Chabas. A Girl with Doves, J. B. Greuze. "1814" (Retreat from Moscow) by J. L. E. Meissonier. Between two Fires, by J. F. Millet. The Lady of Shalott, by J. W. Waterhouse, R.A.,	
Price each. Unmounted	6 8
Price each Framed	15 0
Lord Leighton's Great Picture "Captive Andromache" reproduced in colour Facsimile from the Original in the Manchester Art Gallery.	
Size of printed surface 24 by 11½ inches.	3 8
Suitably framed in 1½ inch Dark Moulding and English Gilt Slip	11 0
"A Good Story" By W. Dendy Sadler. Reproduced in colour facsimile on matt surface. Size of printed surface 18 by 14 inches. Price unframed	2 8
Suitably framed in 1½ inch Dark Moulding and English Gil Slip...	10 0
Four Pictures by W. M. Turner. Colour facsimile. Framed in 1½ inch Brown bevelled moulding and English Gilt Slip. 1. Bonneville Savoy. 2. The Valley of the Wharfe, from Caley Park. 3. The Valley of Chamounix. 4. Scarborough Town and Castle, Morning, Boys Collecting Crabs,	
Size of printed surface 10 by 7 inches. Size of frame 18 by 15 inches. (Sold Separately)	each 7 8
Studies of Game Birds by Archibald Thorburn. Colour Facsimile. Artistically framed in 1½ inch Dark Green Bevelled. Moulding and Gilt Slip with Dark Green Mounts. 1. Woodcock 2. Duck 3. Snipe.	
Size of printed surface 15 by 8½ inches. Size of frame 24 by 18 inches.	each 10 0
"The Ambuscade" By Veriker Hamilton. Photogravure. Suitably framed in 2 inch Brown Moulding and English Gilt Slip. Size of printed surface 21 by 14 inches. Size of frame 37 by 40 inches. Unframed.	16 0
Framed.	28 0
Two Seascapes by Norman Wilkinson. Studies of sailing ships in full sail. Colour facsimile, Artistically framed in 2½ inch heavy bevelled black moulding with English Gilt Slip close up to the picture. Size of frame 26 by 19 inches. Per Pair.	30 0

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MISS KENNEY'S REARREST.

MRS. PANKHURST REAPPEARS.

SPEECH FROM AN INVALID CHAIR.

Apart from the melodramatic reappearance of Miss Annie Kenney courting or defying rearrest on the expiration of her license, the one impressive incident at Monday's (July 28) meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union, held in the Pavilion Music Hall, says the "Daily Chronicle" was the appearance of Mrs. Pankhurst, who was wheeled on the stage in an invalid chair, attended by a nurse.

Last Friday, following her release on Thursday night, Mrs. Pankhurst was reported to be "at death's door"; but in spite of this her appearance at the Pavilion yesterday was expected by many of her followers, knowing her determination in face of physical weakness.

Mrs. Mansell Moullin, a lady of middle age and slim figure, who presided, seemed unable to conceal her dislike of what she called the "Marconi Ministers." After Miss Annie Kenny and a clergyman from Hereford had spoken, Mrs. Moullin remarked quietly: I have another speaker, ladies and gentlemen. I call on Mrs. Pankhurst.

FROM BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

Immediately the curtain at the back of the stage was drawn aside, and Mrs. Pankhurst was wheeled up to the chairman's table. The audience rose instantly and enthusiastically shouting their welcome in a series of "Bravos" and cheers that began low and ended in a perfect tornado.

Mrs. Pankhurst was certainly not looking well. Her face was drawn and pale, with the exception of a slight hectic flush on the cheeks. When the cheering had subsided there was a moment of intense silence, while the audience waited for Mrs. Pankhurst to begin. She was obviously labouring under considerable emotion and had difficulty in finding her voice. The nurse in attendance on her gave her an encouraging pat on the shoulder, and Mrs. Moullin asked the audience not to disturb her by cheering, as she was there absolutely against doctor's orders and because she wished to address the meeting, and to show the Home Secretary that "no torture could keep her away from meetings and prevent her addressing the members of the union."

When Mrs. Moullin had concluded her remarks, Mrs. Pankhurst thrust her arm across the table and vigorously shook Miss Annie Kenney by the hand. She then began her address, speaking slowly and deliberately and obviously with some effort, and with an occasional break in her voice that betrayed her high-strung emotion.

NO STRENGTH TO GO ON.

"Dear members of the Union and friends of the Union who are here from all over the country, and at this season of the year from all over the world," she began, "I am here against the wishes of my doctors. I am here, because I wish to say to you that our long and weary struggle is very nearly at an end. (Cries of "Bravo," and cheers.)

"I have not strength to go into all the reasons that lead me to say that; you can judge of them for yourselves; from the newspapers; in the changed attitude of the politicians; and, especially in the breaking forth of the long-suppressed opinion of this country as manifested in Trafalgar-square on Sunday afternoon, and in many other ways."

Mrs. Pankhurst proceeded to assert that the long conspiracy against the "Votes for Women" movement had broken down. Hostile public opinion had been manufactured, and only the worst elements in the population had been against the movement.

"They would not have been there," she said, "if women had counted; because they never would have been born. We have always beaten the hooligans who have assaulted us, and, when we looked on the faces of the undersized abortions who have assaulted us, seeing their faces distorted by vice and disease, it has given us courage to go on with our weary struggle."

Proceeding, she appealed, as treasurer of the W. S. P. U., for financial assistance. It was true, she said, that the union had a reserve fund, but to make their army strong there must be no financial anxieties.

LICENSE SOLD FOR £100.

Praising the cleverness of Miss Annie Kenney, who sold her license for £5, "because she realised its value," Mrs. Pankhurst announced she would sell her latest "ticket."

A lady in the audience at once offered £5.

Mrs. Pankhurst: As my other licenses have gone astray, I think I should get more than £5, but, as I must go away, I shall leave the matter with Mrs. Moullin. My last word to you is that we shall fight on. We should fight on even if we thought we should lose the fight. But we know that we are going to win, and very soon. I am coming to our meeting here next Tuesday. I shall be stronger then, and if the union decides that there is to be another meeting before this Session comes to an end I shall be there.

At this point Mrs. Pankhurst asked for a glass of water, and, after sipping a little, she made a final appeal to those present to dedicate their lives to the cause of women's suffrage.

There was a great outburst of cheering, not unmingled with some slight hissing—for there is a certain hostile element at these Pavilion meetings—and then the invalid chair was slowly pulled to the back of the stage. Before it disappeared behind the curtain the leader of the W.S.P.U. was presented with a bunch of flowers, and Miss Annie Kenney ran impulsively across the stage and throwing her arms round Mrs. Pankhurst's neck, kissed her several times on the lips and cheeks.

There was a tremendous crowd outside the Pavilion when Mrs. Pankhurst emerged, and it was only with great difficulty that she was got away in a motor-car.

The proceedings inside the hall were continued, and after a good deal of bidding, Mrs. Pankhurst's latest license was "knocked down" by Mrs. Mansell Moullin for £100 to an Irish lady whose name was not disclosed. Mrs. Pankhurst, before leaving, had announced that she would give the proceeds to the funds of the union, and "although a poor woman," she said, she would add a sovereign of her own money.

Before these incidents, Miss Annie Kenney had suddenly appeared on the stage, wearing a long black coat over a light blue costume, and a shabby old hat on her head. Throwing off her disguise, she exclaimed merrily, "I wonder if you recognise me?" They did. "Mr. M'Kenna," she added, "would give worlds if some of us would only cross the ocean, but we are going to stay here and continue our work."

Having announced her intention of going on "hunger strike" if she were rearrested. Miss Kenney referred to the sale of her license, and said that so many people were asking for them that the union would soon be able to open a shop and put up the announcement "Licenses sold here. Come early and avoid the crush." (Laughter.)

Trade was so brisk that she would ask for two on her next release. She had handed £17 to the Union from the sale of her licenses, and as she paced her cell she thought: "Never mind; I'm earning £1 a day."

She described the police as "M'Kenna's monsters," and the "chairman" spoke of an attack on a suffragette, who had just been sent to prison. "Shame on the magistrate," shouted a woman in the gallery, and another, or the same, cried, "Send him to Siberia." From another quarter came an offer by a woman to take Miss Kenney's place if she were re-arrested and sent to prison.

STRUGGLE WITH THE POLICE.

When the meeting was over Miss Kenney left the Pavilion by the main entrance, wearing the same disguise as when she entered. She had an escort of men, who tried to hide her in their close ring, and so set her past the detectives and police surrounding the hall.

In this her bodyguard were unsuccessful. Their presence only served to draw attention to her, and the police broke through their ranks. Cries of "They've got her," "Cowards," "Shame," and "Don't kill her" were raised by Miss Kenney's sympathisers when it was seen that the police had arrested her, and for a time traffic was stopped. Sticks and umbrellas were used in the scuffle, hats were damaged and clothes were torn; while women climbed on the top of the taxi-cab waiting for the prisoner.

Unavoidably in the crush of the crowd, Miss Kenney was somewhat roughly handled and her hat was battered, but she was not injured. One man who was conspicuous in his efforts to rescue her from the grasp of the police was seized by several constables. Eventually Miss Kenney was put into a taxi-cab and driven off to Holloway. Before the cab had gone far the tyres gave out. The suffragettes had cut them while the cab was waiting. Another cab was quickly hired, and the police drove away with their prisoner.

Miss May Richardson and several men who had obstructed the police and tried to rescue Miss Kenney were arrested and removed to Vine-street Police Station. Among the men were Harry Ryan, a painter, aged 25; Michael Scully, labourer, aged 29, and Harry Bark, a traveller, aged 40. In the struggle a police sergeant was struck in the mouth, and another on the head.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 16th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in moderate to large defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme northern and eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess over the whole division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature continues above normal at most stations; minimum temperature is in defect at Ahmednagar and Poona but in excess at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been fairly general in south-east Madras and local in Malabar; elsewhere, weather has been rainless.

Some showers may occur on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in south-east Madras and possibly on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 16th August 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hour.	Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	93.3	79.5	90	0.00	0.00	
Jask	98.3	83.3	90	0.00	0.00	−0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.3	81·0	66	7.37		+3.65
Rawalpindi	97.9	75.6	62	13.63		−1.42
Lahore	98.9	81.2	61	15.04		+4.89
Sirsa	100.8	79.0	56	14.91		+7.31
Ambala	97.5	78.9	56	27.23		+11.32
Delhi	101.0	79.8	53	12.64		−3.40
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.0	80.5	47	6.16		−10.11
Mainpuri	95.8	79.6	71	8.41		−6.76
Jhansi	98.6	78.0	55	6.62		−16.87
Cawnpore	99.6	81.5	60	13.11		−6.60
Allahabad	95.6	81.5	56	17.16		−5.14
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	106.1	79.8	68	1.46		−0.54
Karachi	87.0	80.0	71	10.62		+5.38
Ajmer	94.6	76.7	73	7.59		−5.43
Jaipur	98.2	73.1	66	11.42		−2.56
Kotah	94.6	77.6	61	8.53		−8.78
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.5	77.5	90	23.54		×13.45
Dwarka	86.3	?	69	13.75		+3.10
Veraval	83.6	78.8	80	23.69		×10.17
Rajkot	90.6	74.3	80	0.04	22.35	+3.29
Bhavnagar Para.	94.0	74.8	76	29.30		+16.51
Surat	88.4	76.6	75	29.29		−0.02
Ahmedabad	91.6	74.7	81	24.95		+2.75
Deesa	90.8	75.4	80	22.46		+6.42
Neemuch	85.9	70.0	78	16.49		−0.37
Indore	86.1	69.1	79	30.83		+11.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.3	74.3	71	24.88		−11.01
Saugor	87.3	70.6	65	18.56		−10.73
Hoshangabad	..	70.4	78	29.20		−1.07
Khandwa	88.7	71.6	78	31.30		+13.90
Akola	91.2	76.0	66	19.13		−0.05
Amraoti	91.8	71.3	74	26.67		+7.02
Nagpur	91.6	73.3	65	30.93		+1.97
Chanda	92.5	75.5	61	0.05	30.67	−1.01
Raipur	91.7	76.6	77	..	27.89	−2.63
KONKAN						
Bombay	85.1	77.8	82	0.05	60.61	+8.60
Ratnagiri	85.3	74.3	85	0.03	59.31	−16.19
Mormugao	85.0	76.2	91	..	71.32	−1.02
Karwar	84.7	73.5	97	..	74.52	−16.95
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.4	68.1	69	..	10.67	−0.33
Ahmednagar	87.6	62.5	73	..	16.71	+6.78
Poona	83.5	65.8	84	..	20.92	+6.63
Sholapur	93.3	71.6	69	..	9.71	−1.78
Bijapur	91.2	69.3	65	..	8.55	+1.49
Belgaum	78.3	62.5	90	..	27.17	−3.41
Aurangabad	87.4	68.5	71	..	15.45	×1.05
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.9	75.2	72	..	28.20	×7.56
Hyderabad	91.8	76.2	68	..	10.82	−3.25
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.8	72.8	86	0.29	67.92	−20.25
Calicut	83.8	76.1	95	0.02	61.57	−14.13
Cochin	83.2	74.7	84	..	61.42	+2.87
Colombo	86.0	76.5	84	..	12.10	−2.54
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.3	78.2	75	0.04	6.43	−7.90
Bellary	92.0	72.3	64	..	3.07	−1.91
Cuddapah	97.5	80.0	62	..	4.14	−6.09
Madras	94.5	78.0	77	0.09	3.70	−4.76
Bangalore	82.8	67.3	72	..	8.59	−1.20
Coimbator	89.4	71.3	81	..	2.79	−0.83
Trihinopoly	101.1	76.3	65	0.19	1.63	−2.64
Necpatam	93.7	74.7	86	0.13	3.01	−2.27

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, August 17.

There has been a slight strengthening of the Arabian Sea current and a few falls are reported from Gujarat; otherwise there has been little change and rainfall has been confined to Burma and North-East India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal and fairly general in Burma and Assam. A few falls also have occurred in the Western Himalayas, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana, Gujarat and the south of the Peninsula.

Toungoo reports one inch, Kyaukpyu one and a half; Akyab, Cox's Bazar two; Dhubri, Cherrapunji and Jalpaiguri one; Chakrata a half; Murree three-quarters; Mount Abu, Deesa, Ahmedabad and Negapatam a half.

Forecast:—Some increase of rainfall in North-West India.

S. S. Barala.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barala, which arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Busreh, reports at the upper gulf pratically continuous shamals and dust storms, lower gulf and to Bombay fine weather, and moderate swell.

S. S. Chindhara.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chindwara, which arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, reports bad weather in the Gulf of Martaban, and strong monsoon crossing the Bay of Bengal, and from Colombo fine weather and light monsoon.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 15th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.		
Fair	.. ..	..inches 29·758
Temperature of Air	..	degrees 81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	„ 75·9
Dew Point	.. ..	„ 73·6
Relative humidity of Air	..	„ 0·764
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	.. .. ..	6·0
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees 85·1
Minimum do. do.	..	„ 78·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW, W, WSW. W, WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	miles 113
Fall of Rain	.. ..	inches 0·00
Total fall during month	.. ..	„ 1·17
Total fall during year	.. ..	„ 60·55
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th August	..	„ 0·05

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 5·45 a. m., Standard Time on the 16th August 1913 was 29.972 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·136 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 5·45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	August	h. m.	f.	in.
Mon.	18	m 0 4	26	1
		m 0 29 a	27	10
		m 0 55	25	4
Tues.	19	m 0 53 a	27	8
		m 1 5	25	5
Wed.	20	m 1 16 a	27	5
		m 1 35	26	4
Thurs.	21	m 1 39 a	27	0
		m 2 7	26	0
Friday.	22	2 4 a	26	6

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	August.	h. m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	18	m 5 51	16	11
		m 6 36 a	17	5
		m 6 20	17	1
Tues.	19	m 7 1 a	17	5
		m 6 48	17	5
Wed.	20	m 7 25 a	17	4
		m 7 15	17	11
Thurs.	21	m 7 52 a	17	5
		m 7 43	18	8
Friday.	22	8 19 a	17	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset
18. (Mon.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 5 m
19. (Tues.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 4 m
20. (Wed.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 4 m
21. (Thurs.)	6h. 21m	7h. 3 m
22. (Fri.)	6h. 22m.	7h. 2 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, July 25th, 6h 23.7 m P. M. New Moon August 2nd, 6h 23.4m. P. M. First quarter, 9th, 7h 10.1 m A. M. Full Moon, 17th, 11h 37.1 m A. M.

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It need'nt last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 16.

Consols 2½ %	73 15-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	—
Rentes 3 %	—
Berlin Cheques on London	30·46
Bar Silver Spot	27 5-16
„ 2 months hence	27 5-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64 3-16
Exchange on India 30 d.st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 7-8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m st	3 13-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m st	4½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
„ „ „ 6 „	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7-7·9
Interest day to day loans	2½
„ 7 day market loans	3

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

LONDON, August 15.

Silver to Bombay	£200,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£180,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£20,000
Gold to Calcutta	£—
Silver to Calcutta	£50,000
„ „ Madras nil	£—
„ „ Ceylon	£ 3·000
„ „ Hongkong	£ nil
„ „ Shanghai	£ 36,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 16.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	2,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Firm limited demand.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Firm,	
Tone of Manchester Market:—	
Mid. Americans	6·51 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·40 d.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
A. S.	6·11	6·20
S. O.	6·01	6·11
O. N.	5·97	6·08
N. D.	5·92	6·02
D. J.	5·92	6·02
J. F.	5·93	6·03
F. M.	5·94	6·04
M. A.	5·95	6 05
A. M.	5·96	6·06

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	easier
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	2,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A. S.	6.11	6·15
S. O.	6·01	6·05
O. N.	5·97	6 02
N. D.	5·92	5·97
D. J.	5·92	5·97
J. F.	5 93	5·98
F. M.	5.94	5·99
M. A.	5·95	5 00
A. M.	5·96	5·01

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, August 15.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	24 000 „
„ Exports to Great Britain	12,000 „
„ Exports to France and Continent	8,000 „
Week's Exports to Japan	— „
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	135,000 „
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	160.000 „

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 15.

	Bales.	
Total Actual Export	4,000	
Total Forwarded	95,000	
Total Imports	14,000	
Total Stock	655.000	
Stock of Cotton in London	5,680	
Coconada Fair Red	4 3-4	Clf London.
„ Ginned	4 13-16	
Western Good	5 1-8	

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL August 15.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Heading	7-7½
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	8-3½
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3-0½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2-2½
White Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards Lispmans No. 1500 unquoted (exwarehouse)	
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	12-6
40's Bannermills Twist	10½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	10-9-16
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	5 11-16
Buyers or Sellers	Buyers
Months	August-Sept.
Water Twist American 30's	10
Water Twist American 40's	11½
Mule Twist American 40's	10½
Mule Twist American 50's	12½
Mule Twist American 60's	14½
Mule Twist Egyptian 40's	16½
Mule Twist Egyptian 50's	16½
Mule Twist Egyptian 60's	17½
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings":—Dull-little Doing.	
Tone "Cloths":—Steady, Quiet.	
Weft American 54's	11½
„ Egyptian 80's	18
Tone "Yarns":—Quiet.	
Weft Egyptian 32's	12½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	9½
„ 32's B.	10½
„ 36's W. T. C.	10½
„ 36's B.	10½
„ 42's	12½
„ American 60's	16½
„ Egyptian 60's	17½
„ Egyptian 80's	21½

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, August 16.

Grey Shirtings 41-42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15	8-5½
„ 44-in. 38-38½ yards „ 9 lbs.	8-10½
White Shirtings 40-41-in, 40 yards, 88 square	10-1½
„ Nainsooks 43-in. 119 yards, 22 by 21	6-10½

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, August 16.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	—
Day's Exports to Continent	2,000

Futures at New York Aug. 11·74. Previous closing price 11·69.

Futures at New York Oct. 11 19. Previous closing price. 1·14.

Advanced early on favorable cables and on bullish private crop report.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·00. Previous price 11·90.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12·16 Previous price 12.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm.

Futures at New Orleans Aug. 11·63. Previous price 11·50.

Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11·18. Previous price 11·18.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4-86 5/8
Silver Commercial	59½

WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, August 16.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,610,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	138,000
East Indian Visible Supply	165,000
American Visible Supply	1,039,000
Other	159,000
Total Sales	33,000
East Indian Sales	400
Total Speculation	2,000
Total Export	2,000
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	14,000
East Indian Foawarded	1,100
East Indian Actual Export	100
Eass Indian Imports	2,000
East Indian Speculation	—
American Afloat	20,000
East Indian Afloat	6,000
Total Afloat	42,000

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August, 16.

The local cotton market is closed for cocoanut day. Miss K. N. Giles put her bi-monthly condition report at 78. 4; this indicates a falling off in condition by 3. 4 per cent.

The American markets to-day show a big advance and the markets are likely to be bulled hard, no sooner the Damocles's sword of taxation and dearth hanging now over the trade as by a hair, be removed. We feel confident that it will never be enacted into law, and it may be promptly repealed, if it is.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 16.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £69¾; Copper Braziers £83½; Yellow Metal 7½; Bar Iron, £—; Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes. F. O. B. Antwerp. 5-0-0. Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F. O. B. Liverpool. 11-0-0. Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C. I. F. India. 5-12-6.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6; value.

Arrivals:—Sicilia. 16th Aug.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-ship. 53½; August-Sep.; Dunkirk, sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 54; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship. 48½; Aug.-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers. dull. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 50½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; Buyers quiet. Linseed Calcutta 4 9-6; August-Sep.; London, sellers quiet.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½; August-Sep.; London, Buyers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-9; August-Sep.; sellers quiet.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags). 12-9; sellers Oct.-Dec.; quiet, unchanged. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India. 11-0½; sellers, Jan.-March; very quiet. German Beet-root 88 % 9-4½; sellers, August; quiet slightly Easier, 9-4; sellers Oct.-Dec.; E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-7½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet unchanged. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay 11-6; value August-Sep.; firmer.

Javas firm.—prices unchanged.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 47½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers, quiet.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7-2; August Sep.; Hull. Buyers dull.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 18.

709. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

710. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old-Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A.M.

711. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. B. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 19th inst. at 6. 45. P.M. II.-The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7. A.M. at Head-Quarters.

712. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade to-day Monday the 18th instant and "G" Coy. Recruits on Wednesday the 20th instant at 7. 30. A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana Dress-Mufti.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

I. *Recruits' Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P.M.

713. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday.

714. *Lectures.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 190 dated 16th July 1913, Lieut. R. H. Stranger, will give a lecture on Musketry to-day the 18th. August 1913 at the R. G. A. Lecture Room at 7. 15. P.M.

Subject.-Range, Field and Fire Direction Practices.

II. In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Major W. H. Lane 95th Russell's Infantry will give a lecture on the 19th August 1913 at the B. V. A. Lecture Room at 7. 15. P.M.

Subject.-From the 15th October to the surrender of Ulm on the 29th October inclusive.

All Officers and members of volunteer Units are invited to be present. Dress.-Plain Clothes.

III. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Thursday the 21st instant at 7. P.M. at Head-Quarters.

Subject.-Defence of Detached Posts.

It is expected that all Officers and N. C. Officers who did not attend last week will please endeavour to attend this lecture.

715. *Annual Reports.*—Copies of the Annual Report for 1912-13 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head Quarters.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 16.

185. Sappers W. Mooney and A. Wilson to be 2nd Corporals, with effect from 1st August 1913.

186. The Semaphore Class will parade at Head Quarters on Tuesday next, 19th instant at 7-0 P.M.

187. The 3rd Lecture in first Aid will be delivered at Head Quarters at 9. 30 P.M. on Thursday next, 21st instant.

188. The following is published for information:—Lieut. R. R. Stranger will deliver a lecture at the R./G. A. Lecture Room on Monday the 18th instant.

Subject:-"Range, Field and Fire Direction Practices".

Officers & Members of Volunteer Corps are invited to attend. Dress:- Plain Clothes.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STOCK MARKETS DULL.

A CITY OF THE DEAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The City of London is the City of the Dead. Monday is Bank Holiday, to-morrow (Saturday) is a Stock Exchange holiday, and for all practical purposes a *dies non* in othe classes of business. Business has been very quiet during the week all markets, the chief centre of interest having been the final arrangements of the fortnightly settlement, which were carried through without serious mishap. Some of the railway dividend announcements were more encouraging than those we referred to last week. But otherwise Stock markets have been so devoid of interest that I shall defer my usual summary until the next mail. At the moment better Balkan and Rand news have thrown a breath of hope on a stagnant market. Lombard Street has apparently successfully prepared for the Autumn claims on her resources, and it looks as if rates may be kept at a reasonable level. Gold is coming from Brazil, and the news that a considerable quantity is on its way from your country has been welcome. A letter from New York tells me that not only is the outlook for Wall Street improved, but that this is mainly due to better monetary prospects and that their is not likely to be a crisis this year. Of course, Western demands will be heavy, but they are now anticipated with comparative equinimity. In view of what I have had to say in the past on the China Loan, it is interesting to note that in the opinion of some of the shrewdest authoreties, the mania for subscribing to anything with Government mark to the country what it may, is passing off. Indeed, to judge from the reception with which some of the last offers met notably that of Messrs. Rothschild, the mania has already passed. The Balkan war has done much to cause a reaction in this respect. A little examination beneath the surface has convinced people that much of the generous terms on which Governments were borrowing from investors, was due to the necessity of re-borrowing to pay old debts. It is but a repetition of history, a repetition that is likely to be followed by unpleasant results, as in the past. Memories seen to be very short as regards national finance, while the shrewdest of financiers are apt to plunge on the wealth and prospects of a country without considering sufficiently conditions of government. As yet there are those among us with whom the example of the late Lord Revelstoke and his dealings with South America, with the ultimate panic of the Baring crisis, is still fresh. At the moment, the public taste seems to be changing, which is undoubtedly a good thing for our money market. Recent events have not only proved that there is money for investment, but have shown that good industrial enterprises are likely to be favoured in the immediate future.

THE FIVE-POWER LOAN.

The country that is causing considerable anxiety ower here is China. Despite the great industrial future and the justified optimism with which the English man of business looks forward to a field for his energies in this portion of the Far East there is no doubt an intervening period of great trouble must take place. Despite the obscurity that clouds the vision in trying to see the position as it is, one learns quite enough to realise how serious events are. The Five-Power Loan caused a great deal of indignation in the South, and there are fears that an attempt may be made at repudiation; while the Austrian Army loans for one million two hundred thousand pounds and two million pounds arranged three months ago, were scarcely more popular. It is even said that the Ministers who carried these through are to be impeached. All over China there is said to be a want of money, amounting to famine, and the most unfortunate victims are merchants who lent the Government money chiefly on the strength of the coming Five-Power Loan and whose claims are still treated with contempt. The finances of the country seem to be in a hopeless state, and we are told that the administration for 1913 is likely to show a loss of twenty million pounds. A correspondent points out that the proceeds of the various loans and the revenues of the two great railways are not referred to on the credit side of the budget. As for the customs revenue, which is of course the chief item, it must be remembered that these are at once appropriated and shipped Westward in favour of the foreign debt. The Provinces seem to treat the Central Government with contempt, and as a result most of the other items on the credit side of the budget consist of promises that will not be carried out to anything like the full letter. Everything points to greater difficulties than I ever ventured to prophecy when warning against the unallowed enthusiasm with which the London and Continental press eulogised the Chinese loan.

PUBLIC CONTROL OVER BANKS.

Mr. Merriman, Chairman of the Counties Bank, has been criticising the suggestion of the Joint Stock Banks revealing to their customers the number of sovereigns they hold in their coffers. He seems to think that this is not for the public good; and as an alternative, suggests a confidential report on the part of the outside institutions to the Bank of England. Apart from the question whether the Governor of the Bank of England would care to undertake the responsibility of such a process, there is no doubt that Mr. Merriman's view is that of the Banker pure and simple, and quite opposed to the opinions of Press, Public, Chambers of Commerce, and other representative institutions throughout the country. Personally, I feel there is far too little public knowledge, or public control over these great banks, and favour the general opinion that one of the great deterent influences in business at the present time is the amount of secret business within closed doors; and the tendency, more and more, to encourage such a policy. One of the worst features of the London Stock Exchange, a feature that I feel has done more to handicap business recently than anything else, has been the privicy with which members have worked within its walls, without the possibility of the most privileged members of the press and public ever effecting an entry. The question is a long one and space does not permit of the many arguments favouring my view, although many will suggest themselves to any man with a knowledge of public and business affairs.

RUBBER INVESTMENT TRUST.

Interest has been attracted to the report and meeting of the Rubber Plantations Investment Trust. There was no question as to the satisfactory nature of the year's operations, while the distribution of a ten per cent. dividend was more than the market had hoped for. But the report, when it appeared at the end of last week, was largely criticised on the proposal to increase the capital by a million one pound shares. The present issued capital of the Company is £525,000 comprising fifty thousand fully paid shares and nine hundred and fifty thousand shares on which only ten shillings has been paid up. It was generally contended that a fairer policy would have been to have made a call than to have issued new capital, as the shareholders should have had the first option of assisting the Company in preference to the outside public. With many opportunities of employment in the near future there is no question as to the wisdom of the directors in asking for more capital. At the meeting yesterday Mr. Lampard, the Chairman, seemed to suggest that a preference till allotment would be made in favour of existing shareholders. This as my readers probably know, is the most important company on the rubber market and Mr. Lampard's views on the industry are listened to with as much respect as those of any one else in the City. He was optimistic yesterday, but it is well to listen to the words of warning with which his remarks were intermixed. Especially were these directed against companies formed for collecting wild rubber. For the rest Mr. Lampard went very fully into the causes of the present depression, which brought out the facts from which he deduced that this depression was only temporary. He went on to show that the basis position was normal and sound, and that the consumption was steadily increasing.

KENT AS A COAL-PRODUCER.

For years and years Mr. Arthur Burr has been the energetic enthusiast of Kent coal. Fifteen to twenty years ago his schemes were subject to much criticism. Fools said that there was no coal beneath the fair fields of Kent, the better versed and more intelligent said there was coal but conditions were not such as to enable its extraction on commercial lines, while all disapproved of Mr. Burr's financial methods. Much water has passed under London Bridge, or it would be more appropriate to say under Rochester Bridge, since those days. But Mr. Burr is a persevering gentleman and is still with us. He has convinced the public generally as to the future of Kent as a coal producing country, but it is a question whether his company methods are more popular than they were in the old days. As a matter of fact Mr. Burr has the weakness of his class, the weakness of an autocratic enthusiast. Balance sheets and facts and figures have not always been presented with the candour that shareholders could have desired; Mr. Burr has evidently believed that his own enthusiasm and trust in his offspring justified his march to the goal by any means. Yesterday a joint extraordinary general emeting of the Kent Coal Concessions Limited, South Eastern Coal Fields Extension, Limited, Extended Extention, Limited, and the Deal and Walmer Coalfield, Limited, was held with a view to amalgamating these various interests. There were those who declared that by this means Mr. Burr was striving to bury errors of the past. However, this may be, the the principle of the scheme was adopted by shareholders present, and an aggressive amendment defeated.

CANADA'S POPULATION.

I have just had sent me figures dealing with the increase in the population of Canada, between 1901 and 1911. That I feel will be of interest to your readers as shewing the relative strength of different nationalities settling in our "oldest" colony.

People of British origin increased at the rate of 27.22 per cent. or in round figures by 833,796. The English showed the greatest increase, though proportion to former residence the Scotch took the lead. The English increased as much as 562,251, or 44.5 per cent. There are 1,050,384 Irishmen in Canada, while the Welsh population is less than 25,000. The French population increased 405,519 or 24.59 per cent. Not much interest attaches to other nationalities, the most important point being in the decrease of the number of negroes.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., write under date July 31st as follows:—

GOLD.

About £1,100,000 arrived in the form of bar gold, of which £161,000 was reserved for India. The bulk of the remainder is being sent to the Bank of England, as it leaves the refiners' hands. A portion of the sovereigns which arrived from South America was intercepted for France, and therefore does not appear in the figures below.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

	£.
July 24th	185,000 in bar gold.
„ 24th	230,000 in souvs. from Egypt.
„ 24th	230,000 in souvs. from Egypt.
„ 26th	25,000 in bar gold.
„ 28th	18,000 in bar gold.
„ 28th	365,000 in sovs from Brazil, etc.
„ 29th	100,000 in souvs. from Brazil.
„ 29th	94,000 in bar gold.
„ 30th	292,000 in bar gold.

As no withdrawal took place, the above represents the substantial influx of £1,352,000 during the week.

The figures appended show the balance of trade for three years in regard to India, namely, the excess of exports over imports, including both merchandise and treasures by sea:—

	Including Govt. Transactions. Rs.	Excluding Govt. Transactions. Rs.
1910-

SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

LAWN TENNIS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

After all, we have lost the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup and it has, after many years, returned to the land of its origin.

We can still accept defeat gracefully here and shake our conquerors heartily by the hand after the fight is over. Maurice McLoughlin and R. N. Williams, to whom all the honour of America's victory is due, have made such a splendid impression over here by their charming manners and their sportsmanship, that none grudges them their victory. What, however, does rankle, is the fact that we never ought to have lost the Cup.

It was felt that if we could only win two of the singles, we were absolutely safe. J. C. Parke, who, by his great victory over Norman Brookes in Australia, was the chief cause of bringing back the cup once more to England, rose magnificently to the occasion and put us in a splendid position by defeating McLoughlin on the Friday (July 25). Dixon, as expected, went under to Williams, but as it was felt that Parke would defeat Williams on the Monday following and that we were sure to win the doubles, everyone went away happy.

Gloom, however took the place of joy on Saturday afternoon (July 25) when Roper Barrett and Dixon fell to McLoughlin and the American Captain H. H. Hackett. This completely altered the prospects, as it was any odds that Dixon would go down to McLoughlin and thus we should lose by 3 events to 2, even if Parke defeated Williams. This is what actually happened and America are now the holder of the cup which denotes international supremacy in lawn tennis.

Parke played glorious lawn tennis against McLoughlin on Friday. It will be remembered that when he met the American in the championship, he was beaten in three straight sets and therefore it was all the more wonderful that on this occasion, he should triumph. Parke, however, is the type of player who performs twice as well when playing for his country as when playing for himself. His recent form had been somewhat poor but he rose grandly to the occasion on Friday. He had learnt a lot from his previous encounter with McLoughlin and profited accordingly.

He kept himself well in hand and did not by any means play his usual dashing game. McLoughlin's strong points are his service and his volleying. His ground strokes, especially on the back-hand, are comparatively weak. Whenever he came up to the net as is his wont, Parke would pass him down the sidelines time after time, until McLoughlin was in two minds, whether to come up or stay back. Either suited Parke and so it was that after a glorious contest, Parke won by three sets to two with scores of 8—10, 7—5, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5.

Parke completely mastered McLoughlin's terrific service and when this happens, the latter is only half the player he otherwise is. The American was never allowed to play his real game, and, as he admitted after the match, Parke was too good for him on the day.

On the day, Dixon ought certainly to have defeated Williams. The latter has more strokes than McLoughlin and when he gets rid of the exuberance of youth, might well make a world-beater. At present he takes things far too light-heartedly to be a really great player. On his strokes, Dixon ought to defeat anyone in the world. He has about the best service in England and his low cross half-volley is a masterpiece. There is however a certain quality of non-concentration about Dixon, which militates against him as a match winner.

He lost the first set against Williams at 6-8. He won the next easily at 6-3, but went to sleep in the third and lost it at 2-6. He woke up in the fourth and playing beautifully, won, anyhow, at 6-1. Williams came with a wet sail in the decider and always keeping Dixon on the defensive, won at 6-4.

From the moment the doubles started on Saturday (July 26) Barrett never seemed altogether happy. It soon became clear that Hackett, the American captain, was outclassed. Both Dixon and Barrett played into him nearly all the time but their strokes were so soft that even Hackett managed to get them back, and sooner or later McLoughlin, who played the game of his life, would intervene and then it was all over.

We won the first set at 7-5 but there was something not altogether convincing about it. We lost the next at 1-6, Barrett being pathetically futile. Both played well in the third which went to us at 6-2. With a lead of two sets to one, and a passenger like Hackett on the other side, prospects looked rosy for us. Then came the tragedy. The score was 5-4 in our favour in the fourth set and McLoughlin was serving. 30-40 against him was called and we were within a stroke of the game, the set, the match and the Davis Cup, when in making a terrific smash, McLoughlin broke his racket. This would have upset most men, but not so McLoughlin. He got another—and won the game, making it five all. The American went on to win the next two games and the set at 7-5.

We had lost our grip on the game and though we managed to make it 4 all in the deciding set, that was the best we could do and the Americans ran out the winners by 6-4.

Roper Barrett has done splendid work for England before now, but there is no getting away from the fact that he did not do himself anything like justice on this occasion. Dixon played quite well and if Barrett had been anything like himself, we could not have helped winning.

The whole credit of this victory was entirely due to McLoughlin who was glorious. His smashing and serving was simply terrific and it is no exaggeration to say that he carried his futile partner on his back.

The chances of Dixon beating McLoughlin on Monday were generally regarded as hopeless, and so it proved. He managed to run the first set to 6-8 but was then hopelessly outclassed and lost the next two at 3-6, 2-6, and with his defeat, went the last vestings of hope, for America had thereby won the Davis Cup, whatever might be the result of the Parke-Williams game.

Though nothing hinged on it, both Parke and Wiliams played for all they were worth. Wiliams was very unsteady at first and lost the opening set at 6-2. He improved tremendously and Parke struck a bad patch, the American winning the next two, both at 7-5. Parke then recovered and equalised matters by winning the fourth at 6-4. Williams tied perceptibly and Parke ran away with the final set at 6-2.

It may be many years before we get the Davis Cup back. Parke has still a good many years lawn tennis in him—he is just 32—but both Barrett and Dixon are forty and in the nature of things cannot go on very much longer. Unhappily, we have no young players coming along and the outlook for the British Isles is by no means bright.

They talk of resurrecting Frank Risely next year, but though still young, he has been out of first class lawn tennis for some years. Another suggestion is A. F. R. Kingscote, who is now with his regiment in India, but lots of things can happen in a twelve month.

The veteran, G. A. Thomas won the doubles. Mrs. A. W. Hazel won the ladies singles and she, partnered by Miss Manser, also annexed the ladies doubles and, with G. A. Thomas, the mixed.

S. N. Doust had a good time at Edgbaston in the Midland Championships. He retained his title as singles champion and, with A. D. Prebble, also again won the doubles and playing with Miss Morton was only just beaten in the final of the mixed doubles by E. Larsen and Miss Ryan. Mrs. Hannam, the holder, won the ladies' singles against Miss Ryan, while Miss Ryan and Miss Morton won the ladies' doubles against Miss Foster and Miss Boothby. The Deykin Cup was won by the old Cambridge footballer, H. G. Bache.

At the Ryde Open Meeting the events went as follows:—Men's Singles—W. C. Crawley. Men's Doubles—C. G. and E. R. Allen. Mixed Doubles—G. Townshend and Mrs. Hudleston. Ladies' Singles—Mrs. Hudleston and the Scottish Championships at Edinburgh resulted as follows:—Men's Singles—H. M. Rice. Ladies' Singles—Mrs. Robin Welsh and the Men's Doubles—H. M. Rice and A. B. Jones.

CRICKET.

Kent obtained a firmer grip than ever on the championship by easily defeating Middlesex by seven wickets at Maidstone on Friday (July 25). When play ceased on Thursday evening, they had lost E. W. Dillon and Huish for 6 runs and still required 58 to win. The wicket had been so terribly tricky that many people thought that they might have to fight hard to obtain even so few, but the conditions improved considerably and Kent had no difficulty in winning, only one more wicket—that of Humphreys—falling in the process. Hardinge played well for not out 29 and Jas. Seymour for not out 25.

At one time many people would have laid 100 to 1 against Sussex's prospects of defeating Lancashire at Horsham. In their first innings they were all out for 81 to which Lancashire replied with 236, leaving Sussex 155 behind. No whit dismayed by this tremendous handicap, Sussex went in again and hit up 332. Nearly every man contributed something useful, but those who did best were A. H. Lang, with a freely hit, 71, Robert Relf 51, and P. G. H. Fender, 49.

Lancashire were left with 178 to get to win in three hours and a quarter, but thanks to some grand bowling by Albert Relf ((5 for 52) and Vincett (5 for 25), they could only make 112, A. H. Hornby being top scorer with 29. Sussex were thus left with an unexpected but none the less splendid victory by 65.

It looked a good thing for Essex when after Hampshire were all out for 190, they ran up 507 of which C. D. McIver made 134, Russell, 102, and the Rev. F. H. Gillingham 105. There was plenty of kick left in Hampshire, however, for they made 534 before declaring with only 7 wickets down. The Hon. L. H. Tennyson, a grandson of the late Poet Laureate, who was playing for Hampshire for the first time, played fine cricket for 116, but the stand of the match came when Lieutenant Abercrombie and the professional Brown came together. They stayed together for three hours and a half and during that period treated the bowling mercilessly and added 325 to the score. Lieutenant Abercrombie, whose third century it was, hit with tremendous vigour and in his 165, were contained six magnificent sixes, a five and eleven fours. Brown only gave one chance in his 140 not out, which included thirteen fours and five threes.

Essex were left to get 218 in an hour and three-quarters and McIver and Russell made things perfectly safe by scoring 44 and 35 respectively, the final total being 102 for 2 wickets.

Yorkshire won comfortably from Notts at Dewsbury on Saturday (July 26) by five wickets. They obtained a lead of 24 on the first innings—309 against 285. Wilson made 77, but it was a painfully cautious performance and Denton made 55. On going in a second time, Notts could only total 176, only George Gunn, who carried his bat right through the innings for 62 and Alletson (35) being able to cope with the Yorkshire bowling. Yorkshire were left with 153 to win and though they lost Rhodes for 1 run, the result was never really in doubt. Denton again made 55 and the others batted carefully, with the result that the necessary number of runs was obtained for the loss of 5 wickets.

Worcestershire were able to claim a creditable draw against Surrey at the Oval, after things had looked pretty bad for them. Surrey had headed the visitor's first total of 255 by 141, Hayward making 59, Harrison 62, M. C. Bird 68, and Spring 101. This last was a truly delightful display of free hitting.

W. B. Burns, who had played so well for 75 in Worcestershire's first innings, again came to the rescue with a good 88. Bowley gathered 59, Arnold 34, Chester, not out 31, and Burrows 43, the total reaching the respectable dimensions of 341. Surrey required 201 to win, but this was impossible with the time left for play and the rest of the game was hardly taken seriously. At the call of time, Surrey had scored 55 without loss, Sandham being 41 not out. In the course of the match, Hitch took his hundredth wicket of the season.

There is absolutely no stopping Kent and, unless something extraordinary happens, they cannot lose the championship. It must have been especially pleasant to them to defeat Gloucestershire by eight wickets for the Western county defeated them earlier in the season. There was nothing much the matter with the wicket at Gravesend when Gloucestershire batted first. They could, however, do little against Fielder and D. W. Carr who was playing for the first time this season for Kent. Only Jessop, who kept up his recent splendid form was a success and he hit up a characteristic 87 in a very short space of time. The total only reached 144, Langdon, 19, and Gange, 20, being the only other double figure scores. Fielder took 5 for 55 and Carr 5 for 26, Blythe and Woolley, for once in a way, proving harmless.

Kent made 249, Hardinge (50) and Humphreys (59) giving them a fine start. Hubble made 38 and Dillon 33. Cranfield was the most successful Gloucestershire bowler, taking 3 for 31. On going in for the second time 105 behind, Gloucestershire again fared badly, only C. O. H. Sewell who batted really well for 58, doing himself justice. They were all out for 176 and Kent were left with 72 to get to win. Carr again bowled well, taking 5 for 74 while Fielder had 3 for 47 and Blythe 2 for 41. Kent obtained the necessary runs for the loss of Humphreys and Hardinge.

After a game of considerable ups and downs between Leicestershire and Derbyshire at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the latter were credited with three points for a lead on the first innings, though it is probable, if the game had been played out to the bitter end, Leicestershire would have won. Batting first, Leicestershire made 247, C. J. B. Wood scoring 42, W. N. Riley, the rejected of Cambridge, 60, A. T. Sharp, 32 and Shipman 46. Thanks chiefly to Cadman (122) and Slater (50, not out), Derbyshire gathered 314. Astill bowled well for Leicestershire and took 5 for 59.

J. H. King, the left-handed professional with 82, was mainly responsible for Leicestershire's second innings total of 227, while A. T. Sharp made 35. Root's 5 for 32, on behalf of Derbyshire, was an excellent bowling performance. Derbyshire were left with 161 to get in three hours and a quarter and should have done it easily for Oliver (30) and Cadman (20) put on 49 in forty minutes for the first wicket. C. J. B. Wood who had not previously taken a wicket this season was then put on and a collapse followed and four Derbyshire wickets were down for 57. Seven were down for 105 and Derbyshire gave up all hope of winning and played to save the game, the score at the finish being 116 for 7. Wood took 5 for 33.

Not only are Kent making a certainty of the championship by their own efforts, but their path is being made easy by the failures, at critical junctures, of their most dangerous rival, Yorkshire. They lost any chance they had of heading Kent by their defeat at Hull, at the hands of Surrey, on Wednesday (July 30), by 57 runs. Requiring 240 to win in their last innings, the Yorkshiremen made 135 for the loss of half their wickets and stood a good sporting chance. The next five, however, collapsed for 47 and the whole side were out for 182. Surrey gave them every chance of winning, as the fielding of the southern county was very loose and many catches were missed.

But for a fine 64 by Hobbs, Surrey, in their first innings, would not even have reached their moderate total of 131. Booth (4 for 35), and Drake (4 for 56) bowled exceedingly well. Rushby (6 for 43) and Hitch (4 for 83), returned the compliment on behalf of Surrey and Yorkshire were all out, in turn, for 158, Rhodes (38) and Booth (35), being the only ones to do much with them. Hayes (80), Harrison (66) and M. C. Bird (53), enabled Surrey to total 266 at their second attempt. Drake took (4 for 73), and Kilner (3 for 23). Yorkshire started their fourth innings badly, but Drake (64) and Birtles (47), put a much better complexion on things. Hitch and Rushby, however, again got busy and Surrey got home comfortably. Hitch took 5 for 84, besides having several catches missed off his bowling, while Rushby captured (4 for 41).

Surrey won, in spite of their bad fielding, but Warwickshire, at Manchester, against Lancashire, threw away any chance they had of winning by their bad work in the field, and were eventually, decisively beaten by 7 wickets. Warwickshire won the toss and started finely, Smith making 89, Parsons 21, and Charlesworth 23. Not a single man, however, subsequently reached double figures, Heap (4 for 26), and Whitehead (4 for 44), proving too good for them and the side were all out for 162. Lancashire easily topped this by making 307, John Tyldesley playing grandly for 106 and A. H. Hornby making 30, Ernest Tyldesley 47, Heap not out 41, and Whitehead 30. Jeeves' 5 for 84 represented good work.

By wonderfully even scoring, Warwickshire put up a good show in their second innings. Baker was actually top of the list with 61, but E.B. Crockford, made 55, Jeeves 53, Quaife 48, Smith 43, and G. W. Stephens 32. Wakepeace, who is not generally regarded as a bowler, "came out in a rash" and took (4 for 33). Left with 191 to get to win, Lancashire's task was made easy by the kind way in which the Warwickshire fieldsmen treated them. Chance after chance was missed and so the runs were knocked off for the loss of only three wickets. Makepeace made 78 not out and Ernest Tyldesley 61 not out, but both were extremely fortunate.

Essex gained their second victory of the season, at Brighton, at the expense of Sussex whom they defeated by six wickets. Owing to good bowling by Douglas (5 for 55) and Buckenham (4 for 50) Sussex were all out for 169, Robert Relf making 40 and Vine 35. Good batting by Freeman (42) and Buckenham (43 not out) and a useful 49 by Perrin, enabled the visitors to top this by 35. Albert Relf took 4 for 75 and his brother Robert 6 for 86.

Good batting by Jupp (77) Chaplain (54) and Albert Relf (45) enabled Sussex to get 247 in their second innings. Douglas again bowled well (4 for 66) while G. B. Davies had 3 for 28. All the Essex men did well in the task of getting 213 to win, McIver making 26, Russell 46, Perrin not out 55 and F. L. Fane not out 45.

After having all the worse of the first innings, Northaptonshire showed splendid form in their second against Somerset at Bath and eventually won by 264 runs after declaring their innings closed at 435 for 8. White (6 for 38) and Robson (4 for 55), skittled out the visitors for 95, only John Seymour, with 35, doing himself any credit. Somerset replied with 169 of which M. P. Bajana made 44 and H. F. Garrett 33. Thomson took 6 for 72 and S. G. Smith 3 for 40. It was quite another story when Northamptonshire went in a second time. Haywood batted freely for 102 and George Thompson showed some of his real old batting form by gathering 131 not out, while W. H. Denton made 34, his twin J. S. 47 and John Seymour 64. Somerset were set the formidable task of getting 362 but never looked like it. Wells bowled magnificently (6 for 19) and the side were all out for 97, only B. D. Hylton-Stewart (39) P. R. Johnson (21) and Bajana (16) reaching double figures.

The wicket was too good at Trent Bridge to allow of the match there between Notts and Hampshire to reach a definite conclusion, but Hampshire are entitled to three points by virtue of their lead on the first innings. For the third time, in his few appearances, the Hon. L. H. Tennyson scored a century and there is no doubt whatever that he is proving to be a batsman of remarkable ability. He possesses a fine pair of wrists and can hit amazingly hard. Hampshire made 377, of which Mr. Tennyson's share was 111. Other useful assistants were E. M. Sprot 69, Brown 47 and Remnant 46. Wass, under the circumstances, bowled remarkably well, taking 7 for 163. Notts were only a few behind by the time they had finished their first innings, but for their total of 341, they were largely indebted to George Gunn who made the highest score of his career by scoring an almost faultless 170. John Gunn was the next highest scorer with 49. Newman with 4 for 62, was the most successful of the Hampshire bowlers.

Philip Mead produced yet another 100—not out this time—when Hampshire went in for the second time. A. C. Johnston, who has not been particularly successful hitherto this season, contributed 83 and Hampshire declared at 272 for 5. Notts had only two hours and forty minutes in which to make the necessary 309 and so had nothing to play for except a draw. They brought this off easily enough and when time was up had made 162 for the loss of only two wickets. George Gunn again batted finely for 64 not out while John of that ilk, made 51 not out.

High scoring characterised the games which began on Thursday (July 31) and Kent looked like adding yet another victory to their long list. They made the useful score of 384 against Essex at Leyton, but the appallingly bad fielding of the home side, contributed largely to this. Humphreys was badly missed when only 3 and he went on to make 131, and there were other numerous and expensive mistakes. The whole side with the exception of Blythe and Fielder, reached double figures, James Seymour and Woolley with 48 each, being the highest. At the drawing of stumps, Essex had made 38 for the loss of Russell.

An epidemic of bad fielding seems to be sweeping over the country for, at Harrogate, Hampshire, who were playing Yorkshire, missed eight catches and so Yorkshire were able to run up 382. Kilner made 85, Wilson 81. Sir Archibald White, missed frequently, 42, Denton 40 and Birtles 38.

Somerset have started off grandly in their game against Sussex at Bath and when play was stopped for the day, they had made 392 for the loss of only 7 wickets. P. R. Johnson (105) and Hyman (110) made a splendid stand for the second wicket. This is Johnson's first century for Somerset for four years. It is Hyman's first in country cricket. Hyman only became a professional this year.

Rugby easily defeated Marlborough in the annual event at Lords by 10 wickets. Marlborough were all out for 180 in their first innings, R. C. Ashfield making 39 and H. M. Batson 40. W. W. Smith bowled finely for Rugby, taking 6 for 59. Thanks to a splendid 118 by J. L. Byran, who is a first year man, Rugby made 300. Marlborough collapsed in their second innings and were all out for 129.

The following table shows how the counties stand in the chmapionship on the morning of Thursday July 31:—

	P.	W.	L.	Won on Inn	Lost on Inn	Pts. 1st possible	Pts. Per-cent. obtained	age.
Kent	18.	14.	2.	2.	0.	90.	76.	84·44
Yorkshire	20.	11.	4.	3.	2.	100.	66.	66.00
Northants	17.	10.	3.	0.	4.	85.	54.	63.52
Middlesex	12.	5.	2.	3.	2.	60.	36.	60.00
Surrey	17.	8.	3.	2.	4.	85.	50.	58.82
Notts	15.	7.	3.	1.	4.	75.	42.	56.00
Sussex	19.	6.	7.	4.	2.	95.	44.	46.31
Lancashire	21.	6.	9.	6.	0.	105.	48.	45.71
Warwickshire	17.	6.	8.	2.	1.	85.	37.	43.52
Gloucestershire	15.	4.	8.	1.	2.	75.	25.	33,33
Worcestershire	12.	3.	6.	1.	2.	60.	20.	33.33
Hampshire	16.	3.	8.	2.	3.	80.	24.	30,00
Essex	13.	2.	6.	2.	3.	65.	19.	29·23
Somerset	9.	2.	6.	1.	0.	45.	13.	28.88
Derbyshire	14.	3.	9.	1.	1.	70.	19.	27.14
Leicestershire	15.	3.	9.	1.	2.	75.	20.	26.66

POLO.

The Polo season in London has come to an end but the game will continue with unabated vigour in the country.

The two outstanding teams of the year are undoubtedly Lord Ashby St. Ledgers' Quidnuncs and Count de Madre's Tigers. As proved by the occasions on which they have actually met, the Quidnuncs would seem to be slightly the superior but there can be little in it.

The Quidnuncs have won the Coronation Cup, the Open Championship and the Whitney Cup, while the Tigers' chief triumph was in the Open Cup.

It is fairly easy for Lord Ashby St. Ledgers and Count de Madre to attract brilliant players to their standards, for they mount their players. It would be difficult for almost anyone to resist the lure of the run of a splendid stud of ponies.

Captain F. W. Barrett and Mr. H. G. M. Railston have proved themselves probably the most brilliant players of the season and both have shown marked improvement on all their former form. If we send another team to America, it is certain that Captain Barrett and Mr. Railston will find many warm supporters.

On Thursday (July 25) at Ranelagh, the 1st Life Guards decisively defeated Ranelagh by 12 goals to 6, while at Roehampton the Wanderers beat Roehampton by 6 to 1 and Melton beat Capron House by 10 to 3.

At Southfields, in the second of the semi-finals in the competition for the Brigade of Guards Challenge Cup, the Grenadier Guards defeated the Coldstream Guards (B team) by 9 to 3. This enabled the Grenadiers to meet the holders—the Coldstream Guards (A) and the game was played on Saturday (July 26). It was a very near thing but the holders just got home by 4 to 3.

On Saturday, also, the Wanderers went to Ranelagh and defeated the home side by 10 to 7.

The final of the Otter Vale Challenge Cup was played and Bingham Lodge (receive 4) easily defeated Batts Park by 12 to 2.

A start was made in the annual tournament for Lord Cowdray Challenge Cup at Cowdray York. Cowdray with one start, went under badly to Swillington, who defeated them by 13 to 3 while Petworth romped away from Stopham by 9 to 0.

ATHLETICS.

Some splendid sport and some fine performances were seen at the Army Championships held at Aldershot on Wednesday and Thursday (July 23rd and 24th). The Challenge Shield to the Unit whose representatives won the highest number of placings in the various events, was won by the youngest unit in the British Army—the Royal Flying Corps. They were chiefly indebted for the success to Sergeant Keszler, a young Non-Com who won the 100 yards open to N. C. O.'s and men in 10 2/5 seconds and then turned out again and won the Army 100 yards championship in 10 1/5 seconds.

Lieut. R. F. Naylor, of the South Stafford Regiment, set up a new Army record in the Long Jump, covering 23 ft. 2¼ in. He was also third in the Officers 100 yards and second in the Army Hurdles Championship.

Lieut. H. J. Walker of the Royal Warwick Regiment also proved himself a fine young athlete. He won the Officers' Hurdles in 16 4/5 seconds and then the Army Hurdles Championship in 16 2/5 seconds. He also won the Officers' 100 yards in 10 2/5 seconds and was third in the 100 yards championship.

The men's Long Jump was won by Private C. Daglish of the East Lancashire Regiment with 21 ft. 4¼ inches. The men's mile went to Corporal Jones of the Sherwood Foresters in 4 min. 33 1/5 secs., while Corporal Hutson of the Royal Sussex Regiment—the well-known Olympic runner and A. A. A. Champion, won the mile championship in 4 mins. 30 1/5 secs.—a time which he could have easily improved if he had been pressed.

Driver Stead of the A. S. C. easily won the men's quarter-mile in 52 4/5 secs. while the quarter-mile championship went to Lieut. E. B. Greer, of the Irish Guards, in 51 3/5 secs. The men's half-mile was won by Colour-Sergeant Chandler of the Wiltshire Regiment in 2 mins. 3 secs. and the half-mile championship by Corporal H. M. Prince of the R. A. M. Corps in the Army record time of 2 mins. 1 sec.

Hutson again proved what a fine runner he is by winning the three-miles championship by 30 yards in 14 mins. 46 2/5 secs. The Relay Race was won by the Hampshire Regiment.

GOLF.

The final of the Parliamentary Golf Handicap was played at Walton Heath on Monday (July 28) and was won by the Earl of Northesk (handicap 18) winner of Section B (handicaps of 14 and over) who beat Lord Lewisham (handicap 2) winner of Section A (handicaps under 14) after an exciting contest by one-whole.



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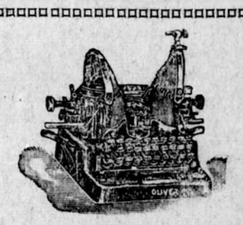
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POONA RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

DAY OUT FOR BROWN AND RUIZ.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, August 16.

Saturday being a general holiday added to the fact that the weather was all that could be desired, there was the biggest race attendance we have had this season. Double of last week's number travelled up from Bombay in the special train, some also having taken advantage of Cocoanut Day to come over-night and make a week-end of it. Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived, as usual, in time for the first race and remained through a long card of eight events, which again provided some excellent sport, good fields and exciting finishes for the most part. Without being able to discuss the success or otherwise of punters with a Tote, one can say that the money given back was more evenly distributed than last week as the biggest dividend only worked out at 5½ to 1. As fancied ones generally managed to get into a "shop," place, returns were very poor and in two instances were "odds on" for all three. In the last, for instance, the odds worked out at 5 to 4 against the winner and 7 to 1, 3 to 1 and 4 to 1 *on* for the places.

There appears to have been dissatisfaction as to the running of Lady Douglas last week, as the following appears on the notice board:—"At a meeting of the Stewards held on Tuesday, 12th August, 1913, Jockey E. H. Ames was severely cautioned for his riding of Lady Douglas in the New Stand Plate, Division II, Poona 2nd Extra Meeting." It is said that Ames was hauled over the coals for not taking advantage of an opening on the rails at the turn, going outside instead. Presumably for this reason, she now met Solution on 6lbs. worse terms and took no part in the finish.

A "HAT TRICK."

Brown made full amends for not winning a race last week by doing the "hat tirck" in the first three, adding a fourth later on. Two of these were for the sporting chief, Mr. R. R .S., but he was not so successful as Mr. Goculdass, who won two with his own and two with horses in which he has a half share. Of these four, Ruiz rode three and Hoyt one.

THE RACES.

Taking the races in the proper sequence, the first division of the Pony Trial Plate opened the card, a large field of seventeen facing the starter. Betting was very open, and, as the winner was as heavily supported as any, there must have been nearly fives the field. The order of running to the turn was Good Evening, Mushtarak, Mat-hat-Baig, Jawan and Shot Silk, the first two dropping out there and leaving the rest to it. Jawan took up the running, but purely on suffrance as when Brown gave Shot Silk his head at the distance he went ahead to win with fair ease, Red Fish was expected by his connections, and though he never promised he finished well enough under a big weight to give them hopes for the future.

A better lot were seen in the thirteen who went out for the second division of this race, and here again the winner was the best fancied with rather less open opinions. The stable companions, Zigomar and British King saw to the early running, but neither the latter nor Maidania could see it out. Zigomar however, flattered right up to past the distance, but whereas he had enough left in him to stave-off Tenebreuse's challenge he could not hold Ream, who gave him weight though the midget of the race, and on whom Brown rode identically the same race as before.

Out of thirteen, four professionals rode in the Club Plate and, as with Ream, Brown appeared to make all the difference in Castaway's running. He was a decided favourite from Duhallow, who won so easily last time and still had a run left in him as he passed the post. Fyzabad again ran a good pony and made all the early running, but it looks very much as though Castaway could have beaten him at any part of the journey. As soon as they faced the straight, the latter came up and was content to remain just in front. The Tetrarch came up well, but too late, in fact the first two were the only ones in it. Considering his first run, when he made all his own running and won pulling up, Duhallow was more than a little disappointing as though he had a heap of weight to carry he stopped to nothing over a furlong from home. He is a showy chestnut and should win again before we finish here.

Every horse carded for the Monsoon Plate went out, twelve, and there was a great run on Canberra, who as Serpent shewed form here last year as well as in Calcutta. Remembering her mile in Bombay, there were many who gave Solution credit for staying a furlong further than last week and several others also went out by no means let loose. When they really settled down, Little Speed saw to the pace with Canberra handy, and the latter looked all over a winner as he led his field before they were really into the straight. He, however, could not quite get the distance, as is not surprising when we realise how much use was made of him with a big weight up. Ruiz wisely rode the same sort of race as before on Solution, who was first out of the carrier, then eased to come again just at the right moment and win with more ease than many expected. Though, as remarked before, she has stayed even a furlong further, she never was more than a sprinter and it is probable that the schooling she has done has improved her lungs. She will be lucky if she is allowed to remain in the weaker division any longer. Both Vic's Pride and St. Gilgen were nicely nursed, and, with Canberra stopping, were able to pass him in the last few strides.

Fifteen of last year's newly landed Arabs went over a mile, and on Bombay running Sparrow Hawk was as soft a thing as a student of form could find. Only a very public piece ramas, prevented the former from of private information about Semi-starting at odds on though Dhaman appropriated a good deal of the money. Neither Farash nor Nafer was expected to be in front long and six furlongs found both out, as also Semiramas, who had been well up till then. Knowing Ruiz's predilection for waiting races, Sparrow Hawk was thought to have a good deal in hand when he was allowed to run into the lead about a quarter of a mile from home. Ajmer came with a rattle only to die away again, and it was left to Brown to try a bit of "kidding" on Dhaman, which at least had the effect of making Ruiz shake Sparrow Hawk up near the post. It was not a broad margin, but could have been more.

Naturally, a much better class was seen out in the Lohagoan Plate over the same distance, this being an open race with a dozen runners. The great improvement he shewed in Bombay made Nakib a hot favourite, but Hadee, Sweden and Singer had their supporters. Young Salanic and Ghalyum set the pace, but since the time he beat Precious the former has been on the downward grade and the latter encourages the idea of his being erratic. Nakib was ridden far from wisely, as, with a weight which called for nursing, he was taken up with the leaders at the half mile and must have lost quite an appreciable amount of ground by being outside three or four horses. When he led on entering the straight he was being ridden, and some thought his great finishing powers would see him through, but he had very little left in him. Singer came at him and eventually beat him, but himself lost to Hadee, on whom Hoyt took a chance by sticking to the rails and was lucky to get through. Regent was well up most of the way, this being the only race in which Brown failed to place.

Seven was the smallest field of the day, this number going for the first division of the Monsoon Plate. Kerrit was favourite for most of the time but a late run on Pretty Good Sort got her there. A good one at the gate, Keerit got away just clear of his field and Monaleen came at him only to be shaken off before it really came to racing. The only one to give any hope of catching the leader was Pretty Good Sort, and she was held quite safe when she made her effort. It was a straggly finish, but there are signs of Forfeit beginning to come on with more work. Kurnell is another who will improve after a few gallops, but Punt, ridden by one of the old school in Weatherall, was beaten at the turn. This is of course no great performance for a horse such as Keerit was when meeting the best of them in Australia, but a season ago it was not thought likely that he would be worth his feed.

An open Arab pony race, the Dhond Plate, came last, a dozen old rivals meeting again, but Abdul Malik was unfortunately an absentee. The stable sent out Pendil instead, but a furlong shorter is his pet distance and Baloz held pride of place on the Tote. It won a splendid race. Young Majub and Chechan setting the pace and shewing that before long they will be right up to form though the latter stopped rather soon. Minerva then fluttered for quite atime as the slower the race the better was it for Pendil. It was a toss-up between these two when a furlong from home Ruiz set Baloz going and all was over. It must have been something of a wrench for Mr. Oomer to sell old Rajput, now named Bravo, especially as he gives signs of still being right up with the top-notchers.

As mentioned, about double the previous number of passengers came up by the special train, and there was a great rush for conveyances from the station to the course, even the iron-tyred "tonga" being in great demand. Undue facilities, however, seem to be given to the motor-cars plying for hire, as they are allowed to enter the covered way, immediately in front of the station. As there is no time to be lost, those who either and the cars full or prefer carriages will be put to very great inconvenience on wet days.

Turning once more to the Place Tote, it is surprising that where everything else is above adverse criticism this should remain as it is. The totals of ten rupees tickets are shewn in a similar manner to the Win machine, but hundred rupee ticket sales are only registered at the window round the corner. Thus those who calculate the odds on the numbers facing the Paddock are likely to find themselves very wide of the mark.

Following are full details:—

THE PONY TRIAL PLATE.—Division II.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1911.

Distance:—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s SHOT SILK 8st. 13lbs Brown 1
Mr. T. Harrison's MAT-HAT-BAIG 9st. Pratt 2
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's JAWAN 8st. 9lbs. Mujeed 3
Genl. Nawabzada Obiadulla Khan's RED FISH 9st. 7lbs. Purtoosingh 4

Also Ran:—Flying Machine 9st. 3lbs., Mercy 8st. 11lbs., Tezab 8st. 11st., Alwar 8st. 11lbs., Good Evening 8st. 11lbs., Grey Ghost II 8st. 11lbs., Mushtarak 8st. 8lbs., Bund Garden (late Sirkar) 8st. 7lbs., Miss Nagashi 8st. 7lbs., Mars 8st. 5lbs., Bahrein Girl 8st. 2lbs., Flying Bird 7st. 11lbs., Beethoven 7st. 4lbs.

Betting:—There was open betting, Shot Silk, Mat-hat-Baig, Good Evening and Bethoven well fancied with Flying Machine and Red Fish next.

The Race:—Good Evening was first to show out closely attended on the inside by Mushtarak and followed by Jawan, Mat-hat-Baig and Shot Silk. At the turn Mustarak closed up and led slightly but in the straight he was passed by Jawan with Shot Silk and Grey Ghost outside. The distance handy in the middle, Mat-hat-Baig saw Shot Silk take the lead going well within himself and he went on to win with comfort by a length and a half, Mat-hat-Baig just beating Jawan a neck on the post with Red Fish passing Grey Ghost.

Time:—1 min. 10 1-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 48-8-0 on the winner, Rs. 27, 25-8-0 and 5½ on places.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE PONY TRIAL PLATE.—Division I.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1911.

Distance:—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. Roberts's REAM 8st. 4lbs. Brown 1
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ZIGOMAR 8st. Digby 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's TENEBREAUSE 8st 1lb. Hoyt 3
Capt. K. O. Goldies and Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's SALISBURY 7st. 5lbs. Sampson 4

Also Ran:—British King 8st 10lbs., Abdul Aziz 8st. 1lb., Best Chance 7st. 13lbs., Authority 7st 12lbs., Maasal 7st. 12lbs., Maidania 7st 8lbs., Biglig 7st. 7lbs., American Spot 7st. 12lbs., Saood 7st.

Betting:—Ream, Maidania and Tenebreuse were equally backed till near the end they were backed in this order, British King and Zigomar next.

The Race:—Zigomar was first away from a good start followed by British King, Maidania, Tenebreuse and Ream. The last-named began to make up ground on the inside and at the turn came into the lead on the rails from Zigomar with Tenebreuse outside with British King. Ream from here had them all settled and went on to win by a length and a quarter, Zigomar keeping his place, coming again, by a length. Salisbury late two and a half lengths behind.

Time:—1 min. 9 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 39 on the winner, Rs. 17, 31 and 15-8 on places.

(Winner train by Mahomed Jamal).

THE CLUB PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A high weight handicap for Arabs 14-2 and under.

Distance:—6 furlongs.

Major J. G. Greig's CASTAWAY 10st. 4lbs. Brown 1
Mr. Forman's FYZABAD 9st. 1lb. Capt. Beaumont 2
Mr. J. Crawford's THE TETRARCH (late Taki Khan) 9st. 13lbs. Mr. J. H. Crawford 3
Capt. E. B. Egerton's LONGBOAT 10st. 5lbs. Hill 4

Also Ran:—Duhallow 11st. 10lbs., Prince Charlie 11st. 6lbs., Young Berlin 11st. 5lbs., Mahboob 10st. 9lbs., Nimar 10st. 9lbs., Sidick 10st. 4lbs., Little King 10st., 2lbs., Berlin Girl 9st. 12lbs., Gold 9st.

Betting:—Castaway settled down a very firm favourite from Duballow with Longboat next and Fyzabad and Berlin Girl nibbled at.

The Race:—Fizabad jumped out with the lead followed at half a length by Duhallow, then Castaway; Young Berlin badly away. As they turned the bend Castaway came into the lead full of running, Duhallow was beaten and eased, the Tetrarch and Longboat coming late. Won by a length,. The Tetrarch missing Fyzabad by half length, two lengths in front of Longboat.

Time:—1 min. 16 1-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 24-8-0 on the winner, Rs. 15-8-0, 30 and 36 on places.

(Winner trained by J. K. Irani.)

THE MONSOON PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Distance:—7 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass's SOLUTION 9st. 12lbs. Ruiz 1
Zemindar of Sivagiri's VIC'S PRIDE 8st. Southall 2
Mr. R. R. S's ST. GILGEN 9st. 7lbs. Brown 3
Zemindar of Nazerguni's CANBERRA (late Serpent) 9st. 5lbs. Ferguson 4

Also Ran:—Lady Douglas 8st. 10lbs., Little Speed 8st. 4lbs., Ballysand 8st. 4lbs. carried 9st. 1lb., Lord Reay 8st. 3lbs., Glengarry 8st., Portland Lad 7st. 11lbs., Vancouver 7st. 2lbs., Mordialloc 6st. 7lbs. carried 6st. 11lbs.

Betting:—Canberra at once became favourite and wound up a short price, Solution an easy second from Vic's Pride, Little Speed and Lady Douglas next.

The Race:—Vancouver was poorly away, Solution jumping out a length ahead of Vic's Pride with a bunch next headed when they settled down by Canberra with Lady Douglas next, Little Speed with them. Before the five furlongs Little Speed ran past them all and headed Solution and Canberra close together with Lady Douglas a couple of lengths behind. Canberra came up to the leader soon after the half mile joined a furlong later by Lady Douglas outside, Little Speed and Lady Douglas had had enough in the straight, where Vic's Pride came up close to Canberra, St. Gilgen was just behind on their heels and Solution in hand on the outside. At the half distance Solution was allowed to run along and won quite comfortably by a length and a half, a head next with Canberra stopping and beaten a neck for a place.

Time:—1 min. 31 1-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 42-8-0 on the winner, Rs. 16-8-0, 24-8-0 and 23-8-0 on places.

(Winner trained by J. Robinson.)

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Arabs landed since 1st July 1912, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over, W.A.

Distance:—1 mile.

Mr. M. Goculdass's SPARROW HAWK 8st. 6lbs. Ruiz 1
Mr. R. R. S's DHAMAN 9st. 1lb. Brown 2
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's AJMER 8st. 8lbs. Zammil 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's GOOD GOLD 6st. 7lbs. Purtoosingh 4

Also Ran:—Farash 8st. 8lbs., German Silver 7st. 13lbs., Jessoor 7st. 13lbs., Semiramas 7st. 13lbs., Thabashir 7st. 13lbs., Makbul 7st. 13lbs. carried 8st., Nafa 7st. 13lbs., Langford 7st. 13lbs., Turkish Spot 7st. 9lbs., Ata Allah 7st. 9lbs., Rashid Pasha 6st. 7lbs. carried 6st. 11lbs.

Betting:—Sparrow Hawk was always a very warm favourite, but a good deal of money came for Semiramas with Dhaman and Farash next in demand.

The Race:—A good start, Sparrow Hawk in front for a few strides, then Nafa, but after a furlong Farash passed them and Sparrow Hawk gave way to Semiramas and Jessoor with Dhaman lying handy. At the three furlongs a number were all close together, but Jessoor and Semiramas were all out and gave way to their stable companion, Good Gold. As the bend began, Sparrow Hawk was right up with the leaders with Dhaman behind close. The distance saw the favourite leading nicely in hand from Dhaman, Ajmer coming wide and then cutting across behind them to the rails. An easy win was probable, but Dhaman held on so well that Ruiz had to use his hands, swerving away from the rails, to win by a head, three lengths next, four and a half between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 56 2-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 26 on the winner, Rs. 14-8-0, 18 and 23-8-0 places.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.

Distance:—1 mile.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's HADEE 7st. 2lbs. Hoyt ... 1
Genl. Nawabzada Obiadulla Khan's SINGER 7st. 8lbs. Purtoosing ... 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's NAKIB 9st. 5lbs. Ferguson 3
Mr. W. Homer's LAST CHANCE 6st. carried 6st. 11lbs. Kaikhosroo 4

Also Ran:—Regent 9st. 6lbs., Lookman 8st. 8lbs., Young Salanic 8st. 8lbs., Terror 8st. 8lbs., Galiard 8st. 4lbs., Sweden 8st. 2lbs., Harry Johnson 7st. carried 7st. 8lbs., Ghalyum 6st. 10lbs., Afzur Jung 6st. carried 6st. 7lbs.

Betting:—Nakib was easily head of the market, Hadee comfortably next from Singer and Sweden.

The Race:—From a level start Young Salanic showed out, but was soon passed by Ghalyum, following them being Regent, Singer and Nakib. This remained till at the three, Young Salanic ran up to the leader with Regent close and Nakib outside. As they came round into the straight Nakib headed Regent, the previous leaders done with, and had him settled with Last Chance outside and Singer in the centre. The favourite promised well till a hundred yards from home when Singer challenged and Hadee getting through on the rails on Regent being eased. A very good race resulted in Hadee getting there by half a length, three quarters next and a length and a half between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 54 2-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 62-8-0 on the winner, Rs. 17, 22 and 13-8-0 on places.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Division I.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Distance:—7 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s KEERIT 8st. 12lbs. Brown 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's PRETTY GOOD SORT 7st. 13lbs. Hoyt 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's FORFEIT 8st. 7lbs. Ruiz 3
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's KURNELL 9st. 7lbs. Southall... 4

Also ran:—Punt 8st. 9lbs., Tears 8st. 4lbs., Monaleen II 7st. 12lbs.

Betting:—Keerit opened favourite, but at the close Pretty Good Sort came with a run to that position, Forfeit next with some for Punt and Monaleen.

The Race:—Getting a full length the best of the start, Keerit settled down in the lead from Pretty Good Sort and Tears. Shortly Monaleen drew up and ran second till soon after the three furlongs she was done with. Punt was wide under the whip at the turn and a long gap between second and third. Pretty Good Sort made her effort from the distance, but Keerit held her very safe, winning by a length and a half, five lengths away was Forfeit a length and a quarter a head of Kurnell.

Time:—1 min. 29 2-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 23½ on the winner, Rs. 14½ and 16½ on places.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE DHOND PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under.

Distance:—6 furlongs.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's BALOZ 9st. 11lb. Ruiz.. 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s PENDIL 9st. 9lbs. Brown 2
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's MINERVA 7st. 10lbs. Digby 3
Genl. Nawabzada Obiadulla Khan's BRAVO (late Rajput) 9st. 5lbs. Purtoosingh 4

Also ran:—Young Majub 9st. 9lbs., Zoolphokarr 9st. 5lbs., Chechan 8st. 5lbs., carried 8st. 7lbs., Soomsam 7st. 13lbs., carried 8st. 0lb., Dilkush 7st. 0lb., carried 7st. 4lbs., Gafal 6st. 13lbs., carried 7st. 11b., Fado 6st. 11lbs., carried 7st. 3lbs., Agah Pasha 6st. 11lbs., Malayeh 6st. 0lb., carried 6st. 11lbs.

Betting:—Baloz was a steady favourite all through from Pendil and Minerva, some for Zoolphokarr.

The Race:—Bravo jumped out with a clear lead but was soon passed by Young Majub and Chechan, Pendil and Soomsam next from a bunch. At the three furlongs Minerva put in a run on the outside and came up to Pendil, then, with Chechan stopping, went on to join Young Majub in the lead as they rounded the bend. At the distance the latter was done with and Pendil threatened danger. There was a very good race, Baloz getting through now and drawing up fast on the outside. As they reached the Stand, the favourite was on terms and finally beat Pendil by three-quarters of a length, Minerva, stopping, a head off with Bravo a length and a quarter further away.

Time:—1 min. 23 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 22½ on the winner, Rs. 11½, 13 and 12½ on places.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

RUGBY FOOTBALL AT POONA.



Photo by Bourne and Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Poona Gymkhana (White.)

Bombay Gymkhana (Black and Yellow Stripes.)

CRICKET AT POONA.

CENTURY BY WARDEN.

POONA GYMKHANA v. B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

[Associated Press.]

POONA, Aug. 16.

With only 60 to their credit overnight and half their side out matters did not look very pleasant for the B. B. and C. I. Railway on Friday night. Telang however, played a good game, and though the only one on his side to do anything respectably was Date, the visitors were nevertheless able to raise their score to 128.

They had to follow on, and then a most remarkable change came over the game. The B. B. and C. I. batsmen got the measure of the bowling and played quite freely, the Gymkhana, after their night at the East Grancs ball, being palpably at a discount. The first great stand was made by Colabawalla and Warden, the latter batsman getting his century. Date then joined Warden and the score soon topped the second decade. It then became a question of playing out time. Date again developed a remarkable defence with the result that the B. B. and C. I. Railway were able to play out time the match ending in a draw. Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Captain Haughton, b Baloo 70
Mr. Kerr, c Date, b Warden 79
Mr. Colbeck, b Warden 28
Captain Green-Armytage, st. Telang, b Baloo 15
Mr. Stephenson, c and b Date ... 71
Mr. Kelly, b Baloo 0
Mr. Ricketts, c Warden, b Date 5
Sergt. Tagg, b Baloo 10
Captain Dibbin, b Date 2
Colonel Rosher, not out 8
Extras 37

Total 320

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

1st Innings.

Mr. A. L. Smith, c Haughton, b Kelly 8
Mr. B. Polishwalla, b Haughton 17
Mr. D. K. Telang, run out 43
Mr. G. Antia, b Haughton 6
Mr. F. Colabawalla, b Cox 2
Mr. Thakur, b Haughton 2
Mr. J. S. Warden, c and b Cox... 2
Mr. K. A. Date, b Kelly 16
Mr. P. Baloo, not out 8
Mr. G. Antia, b Kelly 2
Mr. G. H. B. Radcliffe, b Kelly 0
Extras 22

Total 128

2nd Innings.

Mr. A. L. Smith, b Kelly 20
Mr. F. Colabawalla, b Colbeck ... 62
Mr. Warden, b Rosher 107
Mr. Date, not out 70
Mr. Telang, not out 8
Extras 57

Total 324

COUNTY CRICKET.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Lancashire beat Middlesex at Liverpool by an innings and 11 runs.

Gloucester beat Warwickshire at Cheltenham by 247 runs.

Yorkshire beat Surrey at the Oval by an innings and nineteen runs.

Hants beat Sussex by five wickets.

Leicester beat Worcester by eight runs.

Kent drew with Somerset at Taunton, gaining a first-innings victory.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. PARSI GYMKHANA.

A COUPLE OF BATTING COLLAPSES.

FINE BOWLING BY MIRZA.

A couple of batting collapses and splendid bowling by Mirza and Byford were the outstanding features of the match between the Bombay and Parsi Gymkhanas, played on Saturday last on the Esplanade. The Parsi Gymkhana, going in to bat, totalled 153, to which the Bombay Gymkhana could reply with only 90, thus losing the match by 63 runs. The Bombay Gymkhana innings was little more than a procession to and from the wickets, none of their batsmen except Phillips and Bowes-Lyon, being able to achieve anything against the fine bowling of Mirza. The Parsi trundler, who was on Saturday playing the first big match of his life, bowled remarkably well. He kept a splendid length and also occasionally broke from the leg. Still it is rather difficult to account for the home team's batting collapse. Nor it is easy to account for the failure of most of the Parsi batsmen on Saturday last. The Parsi Gymkhana innings could not exactly be described as a batting collapse considering what at first sight would appear to the a respectable total, but if the surrounding circumstances are taken into consideration, it was a total on which a strong batting side like the Parsi Gymkhana could hardly congratulate themselves. The wicket played fast and true; it was in fact a batsmen's paradise on which it was next to impossible to get any work on the ball at all, and the home team's attack was anything but deadly, and yet the visitors, who included more than half a dozen players that have at one time or another donned flannels for the Parsis in the big international matches, could make only 153. Kanga, Saklatwalla, and Vajifdar gave a fine display of batting and Chothia played his usual, exhilarating game. Barring this quartette, however, there was no enterprise in the Parsi batting. Byford's deliveries did not allow of any liberties being taken with; still he was not quite deadly, the state of the wicket hardly allowing him to get sufficient work on the ball; and yet most of the visitors preferred to adopt stone-walling tactics on a wicket which would have delighted other batsmen and against an attack which at no stage of the game was deadly. For the greater part of the time that they were in the game was extremely dull, runs coming in mostly in singles and twos and the dismissal of Wadia, who was content with gently patting both full pitched and half volleys and who took exactly an hour to make his first sixteen runs, was received with a sigh of relief. A resort to stone-walling tactics is excusable under certain circumstances but there was not the slightest excuse for the adoption of them on Saturday. It is exactly the kind of play that kills cricket and should never be encouraged by a side like the Parsis, whose love of the noble game is so well-known.

The only creditable exceptions to the general batting failure on Sautrday last were Phillips and Bowes Lyon on the Bombay Gymkhana and Vajifdar, the Parsi Gymkhana side. Phillips played a faultless game except for a chance which he gave at 29, and his unconquered innings of 35 included three 4's. He has been consistently scoring of late and looking to the fine form that he is in at present, there is no reason why he should not be asked to play for the Presidency at Poona. Bowes-Lyon contributed an useful innings of 20. Vajifdar played by far the best innings on his side, and the superb confidence with which he though a mere schoolboy, met all the Bombay Gymkhana bowling, should be an object-lesson to his timorous colleagues. His innings of 26 though it was short of that of the stone-waller Wadia by two runs, was immeasurably the better effort of the two and he richly deserved the ovation with which he was received on his return to the pavilion. His fine effort should now make it more than probable as to his inclusion in the Parsi representative team for the big matches. Kanga had been playing a fine scientific game when he had the ill-luck to be caught in slips off a fast rising ball, which also broke in a little from the leg.

SPLENDID BOWLING BY MIRZA AND BYFORD.

The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Mirza and Byford, who secured the handsome analyses of 7 wickets for 41 runs and of 7 for [illegible] respectively. Their efforts were much better than the figures would indicate, for they had to bowl on a perfect wicket of which the fullest advantage would have been taken by a more enterprising set of batsmen than those who played on Saturday last, and which did not allow of the bowlers getting any appreciable work on the ball.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The Parsi Gymkhana winning the toss elected to bat, Kanga and Pavri facing the Bombay Gymkhana attack delivered by Hogg from the Police Court end and Byford from the Pavilion end. Kanga opened the Parsi account by cutting Hogg for a single. A few more singles followed, and then Kanga sent up the first decade by nicely putting Byford to the leg for four. The next decade was not long in following, but almost immediately after that Kanga cut a rising ball off Byford and was nicely held in slips by Watts. The retiring batsman has not stayed long at the wickets but even in the short time that he was in he gave a fine, display of scientific batting. (21-1-16). Wadia who was the next man in got a single off Byford. with the total at 25, Marke was put on to bowl in place of Hogg at the Police Court end, Pavri driving the the new bowler to the boundary for 4. The rate of scoring considerably slowed down at this stage, Byford and Marke maintaining an excellent length and Wadia resorting to stone-walling tactics. The score struggled on to 38. when Povri was caught in the slips off another rising ball off Byford. The Parsi captain had played fine cricket for his 15, and as applauded on his return to the Pavilion (38-2-15). Vajifdar who will very likely be invited to play for the Parsis against the Presidency at Poona, joined Wadia, who getting a two, signalled 40. Vajifdar replied by sending Byford to the Waudby Road boundary. The game had continued to be dull, which however a little later Vajifdar enlivened a little by finely hitting Marke to the northern boundary and sending up the half century, which came as the result of 55 minutes' play. At 53 Phillips relieved Byford at the Pavilion end. Vajifdar had a life at this stage, being missed by Marke of his own delivery. Vajifdar encouraged by this new lease of life, in the next over lifted Phillips over the southern boundary, telegraphing the sixth decade. Wadia, who had never up to this hit more than singles or twos, took advantage of a full volley off Marke and sent it to the leg-boundary for four. Byford was again put on to bowl, this time at the Police Court end, in place of Marke. A three by Vajifdar off Byford showed 70 on the board. Soon after however a beautiful yorker off Phillips scattered Vajifdar's wicket. The retiring batsman had played pretty cricket for his 26, his exhilarating innings which included one six and two 4's furnishes a marked contract to the tedious stone-walling of Wadia (72-3-26). H. F. Mulla, the 'slogger', next partnered Wadia, who by a couple of 'fluke' boundaries raised the total to 80, which was a little later followed by 90. Shortly after, Wadia was beautifully held at the wickets by F. L. Sprott off Phillips. The outgoing batsman had played an extremely tedious game, taking an hour to make his first sixteen and 75 minutes to make 28 runs. (95-4-28). Saktalwalla joined Mulla, who was l.-b.-w., to Byford. (95-5-10. Chothia was now associated with Saklatwalla, who beautifully drove phillips for 4. Chothia then telegraphed the first century amid applause by getting a four off Byford. The latter was relived by Watts, whom Chothia put to the leg for four, the telegraph board showing 110. The Parsi Gymkhana had made 111 for 5 wickets, when play was adjourned for lunch at two. On the resumption after lunch, the total had been added by 27, when Saklatwalla was run out (138-6-19) and immediately after Chothia, who had been playing an exhilarating game, was caught by Phillips off Byford (138-724). S. F. Mulla and Pochkhanawalla were now associated, but the partnership did not last long, as with the total at 145, the former was l.-b.-w., to Byford (145-8-4). N. Pavri, who was the next man in, was cleanbowled by Byford before he had made a single (153-9-0), and with the total standing at the same figure Byford dismissed Mirza with a well-pitched delivery (153-10-0).

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

F. L. Sprott and F. F. Stileman were the first two representatives of the Bombay Gymkhana, Kanga and Mirza opening the Parsi attack. The home team did not open suspiciouly, as, before a single had been scored, they lost Stileman, one of their finest bats, out to a catch by Vajifdar off Kana (0-1-0). Bowes-Lyon and Sprott then took the total to 24, when the latter was held by Pochkhanawalla off Mirza (24-2-10). Watts joined Bowes-Lyon, who, nine runs later, was cleanbowled by Mirza (33-3-20). Another disaster almost immediately after befell the Bombay Gymkhana, Mirza breaking through Watts' defence with a splendid delivery, with the total at 42 (42-4-6). Phillips stopped the rot for a time but after F. W. Sprott had been sent back at 64, Mirza again being the successful bowler (64-5-9), two more wickets fell rapidly, Hearson being caught by Saklatwalla off Mirza (68-6-2) and Bunbury being held by Mirza off Pochkhanawalla (72-7-0). Clarke, who now joined Phillips, was sent back at (81-8-5), and eight runs later Vajifdar scattered Byford's wickets (89-9-3). The Bombay Gymkhana innings terminated with the total et 90, Hogg, the last man in, being caught by Wadia off Mirza (90-10-0). The scores:

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Dr. H. D. Kanga, c Wacts, b Byford	16
Dr. M. E. Pavri (Capt)., c F. F. Stileman, b Byford	15
A. H. Wadia, c F. L. Sprott, b Phillips	28
H. J. Vajifdar, b Phillips	26
H. F. Mulla, l-b-w b Byford	10
N. B. Saklatwalla, run out	19
P. D. Chothia, c Phillips, b Byfod	34
S. F. Mulla, l-b-w b Byford	4
P. Pochkhanawalla, not out	9
N. P. Pavri, b Byford	0
B. H. Mirza, b Byford	0
Extra	2
Total	153

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

F. L. Sprott, c Pochkhanawalla, b Mirza	10
F. F. Stileman, c Vajidar, b Kanga	0
C. Bower Lyon, b Mriza	20
F. W. Sprott, b Mirza	9
G. C. Phillips (Capt)., not out	35
F. V. Sprott, b Mirza	6
F. Hearson, c Saklatwalla, b Mirza	2
E. J. Bunbury, c Mirza, b Pochkhanawalla	0
F. J. Clarke, C. N. Pavri, b Mirza	5
W. Byford, b Vajifdar	3
M. N. Hogg, c Kadia, b Mirza	
Extra	0
Total	90

BOWLING ANALYSES

Parsi Gymkhana.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Hogg	4	12	0	0
Byford	22	63	3	7
Clarke	10	17	3	0
Phillips	9	32	1	2
Watts	6	27	1	0

Bombay Gymkhana.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	9	28	1	1
Mirza	15	41	4	7
Pochkhanawalla	5	18	0	1
Vajifdar	2	3	1	1

BOMBAY GYM. "B" TEAM v. MUNICIPAL C. C.

The Bombay Gymkhana "B" team met the Municipal Cricket Club on Saturday, the match resulting in a win for the former by 65 runs. The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM

Hurlbatt, b Shete	22
Beadell, c Dineker, b D. Shete	26
E. Reid, c S. Shete, b Bulsara	90
Begbie, b Dadarker	7
F. Kennedy, c Dadarker, b D. Shete	46
Elliott, c Shete, b Bulsara	6
Rennick, c Simi, b Bulsara	38
Cooke, b Bulsara	6
Keene std. Divekar, b Kaka	17
Goldsmith, not out	0
Lees, did not bat	0
Extras	9
Total (for 9 wickets)	267

MUNICIPAL C. C.

D. Daruwalla, b Elliott	37
H. D. Gimi, c Cooke, b Rennick	26
B. Padsha, c Rennick, b Elliott	13
R. Peel, c Cooke b Elliott	2
D. Shete, c and b Elliott	49
A. Bulsara, b Elliott	0
N. Dadarkar, c and b Elliott	53
S. Shete, b Elliott	7
N. Diveker, b Elliott	0
E. Gidney, std. Hurlbett, b Elliott	1
S. Kaka, not out	1
Extras	13
Total	202

ISLAM GYMKHANA v. POONA DECCAN GYMKHANA.

This game was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Islam Gymkhana by an innings and 210 runs. J. M. Ali of the Islam Gymkhana was credited with a century.

Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA CLUB.

First Innings.

Mr. K. H. Contractor c Deshpande b Datar	15
Mr. S. A. Aziz stumped b Khamgaonker	9
Mr. C. M. Ali b Bokil	100
Mr. S. N. Patel c and b Bokil	48
Mr. Tumboowala l-b-w b Datar	4
Mr. Vali Ahmed c Khamgaonker b Datar	13
Mr. Sk. Mahmood l-b-w b Deshpande	91
Mr. Dawood Nensy c and b Deshpande	7
Mr. I. Mullaji c and b Khamgaonker	20
Mr. Peer Mahomed not out	11
Mr. Shuffi c Tyabjee not out	20
Extras	27
Total	371

POONA DECCAN GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Mr. Bullay b Mullajee	4
Mr. Mudhar b Mullajee	16
Mr. Deshmookh b Mullajee	2
Mr. Swami b Mullajee	12
Mr. Shaikh b Aziz	16
Mr. Pai c Wali Ahmed b Aziz	12
Mr. Bokil not out	8
Mr. Khamgaonker b Mullajee	0
Mr. Virkar b Aziz	0
Mr. Datar b Aziz	0
Mr. Deshpande b Mullajee	0
Extras	21
Total	91

Second Innings.

Mr. Mullay b Tumboowala	0
Mr. Mudhar b Aziz	0
Mr. Deshmookh b Aziz	1
Mr. Swami b Aziz	8
Mr. Shaikh b Aziz	0
Mr. Pai c Vali Ahmed b Tumboowala	19
Mr. Bokil b Tumboowala	21
Mr. Khamgaonker b Tumboowala	0
Mr. Virkar b Aziz	7
Mr. Datar not out	
Mr. Deshpande b Aziz	0
Extras	14
Total	70

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.



Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Y. M. C. A. Team



Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The Combined Bombay Athletic XI.

GOLF NOTES.

It has been once more a pleasure to play golf during the last week as the course has considerably dried up and there is a general improvement all round. The medal competition on Thursday last filled well but the returns made were very poor. It is hard to account for this, unless it is that golfers have had very little practice lately and that has been played under exceptionally bad conditions. Anyhow for three players to tie for a senior competition with such a high score as 44 must be an unprecedented event. Coombs, Ferrers Nicholson and Begbie devided the prize in the senior competition, and Groutteam and Cuchin the junior competition, and the score was again 44. In about three weeks there will be a general exodus of Bombay golfers to Nasik. The golf week promises to be a big success and accomodation is at a premium. Nasik has received splended rain and from all accounts the course this year is in much better condition than usual. The watering of the greens has always been a difficult problem and no matter how much attention they have received, the result has not always been all that golfers desire. Some of them have been relaid and it is hoped that by the "week" they will be in good order.

The Scottish Amateur Championship for the "Dundee Evening Telegraph and Post" Cup was won at Montrose by Mr. W. Murray (Broomknowe, Edinburgh) who defeated Mr. D. Thomson (Montrose Mercanlile) in the final by 5 and 4. He obtained the lead at the first hole and was never down.

On the nine hole course at Whiltry this year's champion, I. H. Taylor, met last year's champion, E. Ray, in a couple of Exhibition games. The champion was successful in the morning and won by 2 and 1 but he lost the medal round in the afternoon when his score was 74 to Ray's 73. A feature of the game was Taylor's accurate approaching. A hard struggle was witnessed in the final of the Parliamentary Handicap when Lord Northesk (18) met Lord Leurisham (2). At the end of the moving round Lord Northesh stood 4 up. He was doing three when Lord Leurisham won the last three and squared the match. Both holed out in four at the thirty seventh hole where Lord Northesk had a stroke handicap which enabled him to win.

The Professional Golfers' Association has completed the arrangements for the divisional qualifying competitions in the "News of the World" £400 tournment which is to be played at Wallin Heath next October. The Preliminary competitions are in each case over 36 holes. For the Southern section will be played on the Bramshot and Burhill courses, first six at each to qualify. The Midland Section will play at Little Aston, five to qualify. The Northern section at St. Anne's-onLea, seven to qualify, The Scottish section at Cammonstie and then Welsh Section at Banfor at each of which two will qualify.

Next Thursday there will be the usual weekly competition by medal play over the local course.

THE McIVER BILLIARDS CHALLENGE CUP TOURNAMENT POONA.

TIES AND HANDICAPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 16.

1. Lieut. Heath, R. F. A., minus 10; and 2. Aga Shah Rookh Shah, minus 50.

3. Major Obbard, I. A., minus 60; and 4. Capt. Middlemass, I. A., plus 50.

5. Mr. Graham, plus 20; and 6. Capt. Hutchinson, I. M. S., minus 50.

7. Mr. Clayton, I. C. S., minus 50; and 8. Capt. Shaw, I. M. S., minus 40.

9. Mr. Butler, I. P., plus 20; and 10. Major Robinson 117th Mahrattas, plus 40.

11. Mr. Scott, scratch; and 12. Lieut. Dickson N. Lancs, plus 30.

SECOND ROUND.

13. Mr. Bromley, plus 30 bye; and 14. Capt. Dickens, R. A., minus 60 bye.

15. Capt. Monteath 105th Mahrattas, minus 50 bye; and 16. Mr. Hider, plus 20 bye.

17. Lieut. Atkinson, N. Lancs, minus 10 bye; and 18. Mr. McIver, I. S. O., plus 50 bye.

19. Mr. Allison, I. C. S., minus 40 bye; and 20. Mr. Roussac, I. G. R. M. S., plus 20 bye.

21. Lieut. Nottidge, R. E., minus 40 bye; and 22. Mr. Stowell, plus 20 bye.

First round to be played by 18th August, 1913.

Second round to be played by 28th August, 1913.

Third round to be played by 8th September, 1913.

Fourth round to be played by 12th September, 1913.

Final round to be played by 15th September, 1913.

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

A. T. A. SHERWOOD FORESTERS. (1) BEAT R. G. A. (0).

The result of the match between the A. T. A. of the Sherwood Foresters and the local R. G. A. team did not come as a surprise to the large number of spectators who we drawn to the Cooperage to witness Saturday's fixture. A most pleasant innovation was a band in the enclosure which contributed its quota in attracting spectators. The game while lacking in consistent brilliancy had its sensational moments, not the least of which was provided by Quin, the R. G. A. custodian, who gave a brilliant exhibition of goal keeping, once being laid out for a few minutes in effecting a brilliant save. He fleeing himself on the ball, just directing it outside the area, but before he could, recover, an opposing forward rushed on him laying him low for some minutes.

The game was by no means one-sided, though the better team won. The R. G. A. on more than one occasion were dangerous, and had Kerridge, the dashing R. G. A. forward, taken advantage of the opportunities afforded him, the result might have been different. On one occasion what looked like a "sure thing" was put into Clifton's hands, though with plenty of sting in it, and later on another good opening was lost by a desire to place in the corner of the net, which just swung outside the upright.

The honour of the only goal of the match went to Thompson, who thrust himself into prominence in the forward line of the Temperance men. He effected it with a somewhat weak low shot, which found the net much to the chargrin of the R. G. A. supporters, after the game was more than forty-five minutes old. The A. T. A., as we have said, were the better team, but the score about measured their superiority over the Gunners on the day's play.

We omit a detailed description owing to extreme pressure on our space.

Result:

A. T. A. Sherwood Foresters ...1.
R. G. A. (Bombay) ..... 0.

The following were the teams:—

A. T. A. (Sherwoods)—(goal) Clifton; (backs) Garbutt and McCollough; (halves) Fitzjohn, Astle and Bowler; (forwards). Stevenson, Samson, Mitchell, Thompson and Wilson.

R. G. A. (Bombay)—(goal) Quin; (backs) Roach and Gateley; (halves) McDermot, Thompson and Jerram; (forwards) Kite, Pond, Kerridge, O'Keiff and Harte.

Referee—Mr. Moir.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

SHEERWOOD FORESTERS v. R. F. A. (KIRKEE.)

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS SEQUEL

DAVIS CUP SEIZED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUTY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

The Customs officers here seized the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup, recently won by America, when the tennis players arrived. They refuse to return it till duty has been paid, declaring that the Cup became foreign property when Englishmen won it.

BOXING.

SYDNEY, Aug. 17.

In the twenty rounds contest here Bill Lang defeated Petty Officer Curran on points.

INDIAN SANITARY INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you kindly publish the accompanying letter received by me from the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, for the information of the public and oblige. One of the leading institutions in London has thought fit to take a keen interest in the starting of the Indian Sanitary Institute and I trust this example will be followed by others in India and if this be done, we shall soon have an ideal Institute which will be worthy of this great city.

Yours etc.,
J. A. TURNER.

Hony. Secy: Bombay Sanitary Association.

Royal Sanitary Institute, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W., July 28th, 1913.

To Dr. J. A. Turner, Hon. Local Secretary, Bombay Board of Examiners.

Dear Sir,—Your printed letter of appeal dated April, 23rd with regard to the proposal to establish a Sanitary Museum and Library in Bombay on the lines of the Royal Sanitary Institute, has been brought before the Council, and in view of their various activities in connection with Sanitary work in the Indian Empire, they decided to make a donation to the funds of this pioneer Institute in Bombay. I have much pleasure in enclosing a cheque for £5. 5s. as their contribution.

As we have a large number of Members in India, and are opening up new centres of work, it seems probable that the work of the proposed Institute and our own efforts might be mutually helpful, and we shall be pleased to hear from you, if you think there is an opportunity for co-operation.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) E. WATTS WALLIS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES,

FIRST MEETING.

THIRD DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

The races were run in a very hot weather. The starting in two races aroused much acute criticism as in one of them the horses had completed the courses. Mr. Dass captured three races in all. Punters generally fared badly.

AMATEUR HURDLE HANDICAP —Division II. 1½ miles over 6 flights.

Messrs. Steele Perkins and Langford James' FRANK 11-7, Mr. Tanner 1
Mr. Ever's FARTHING BUN 11-2, Owner 2
Mr. Butler's LEVI 10-6, Capt. Kenwothy 3

Also Ran: Lady May 10-0, Victor 9-11, Foxglove 9-5.

Betting: 7 to 4 on Farthing Bun, threes Frank, sixes Levi, and longer prices the rest.

The totes paid Rs. 31 for win, Rs. 11, 11 and 12 for places.

Victor led with Frank in close attendance, Farthing Bun next, Levi last. After half the journey Frank went to the front and going on won by five lengths, three lengths between second and third.

Time—3mins. 9 1/5secs.

ENTALLY PLATE—Six furlongs.

Mr. Dass's IRISH HARP 9-8, Murdison 1
Mr. Walker's TOMMY DAW 9-3, Mr. Evers 2
Mr. Hunter's BET 9-2, J. Southall and Mr. Meerza's IDA COIL 7-10, Trahan, dead heart..... 3

Also ran: Box o' Toys 9-11, Little Scot 9-10.

Betting: 5 to 4 Irish Harp, 6 to 4 Little Scot, sixes Bet, tens the rest.

The totes paid Rs. 27 for win, Rs. 12, 16, 13 and 13 for places.

After two false starts and a considerable delay owing to the horses having travelled a good portion of the journey, they were despatched level. Little Scot soon showed out, but at the home turn Irish Harp overhauled him. Tommy Daw came with a tremendous dash at the finish, but only lost by a short head, two lengths between second and third.

Time—1min. 19 1/5secs.

OPEN PONY HURDLE HANDICAP—1mile 2½ furlongs.

Lala Raghabir Prosad's MESALLIANCE, 9-11, McNeilage 1
Mr. Oakley's COCOA 9-10, Williamson 2

Messers. Valentine and vernon's MASTER VA 18-7, Northmore 3

Also ran: Moria 11-3, Encourage 11-1, Late Night 11-1, Northshore 9-11, Bandy Leg 9-8, Water Lily 9-6, Ormley 8-6, Spicy Breezes 8-5.

Betting: 5 to 2 Mesalliance, fours Late Night, sixes Cocoa, longer prices the rest.

The totes paid Rs. 31 for win, Rs. 16, 23 and 40 for places.

Water Lily led out with Moira, Late Night and Mesalliance at her heels, after the fourth hurdle the leader fell back and Mesalliance with Cocoa went to the head of affairs. The latter made an effort to overhaul the leader, but could make no impression on her who won by three and a half lengths, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time—2mins. 39 4/5secs.

AMATEUR HURDLE HANDICAP —Division I.—1½ miles over 6 flights.

Mr. Curtis Hayward's PILOT, 11-10, Mr. McCall 1
Mr. Donetil's ALLTHORN 9-5, Mr. Evers 2
Mr. Thomas's WAITER 10-5, Mr. Tanner 3

Also ran: Pepercorn 10-7, Master mosty 11-2, Mighty Atom 11-1.

Betting: 7 to 4 on Pilot, 5 to 2 Master Mosty, eights Mighty Atom and longer prices the rest.

The totes paid Rs. 17 for win, Rs. 12 15 and 13 for places.

Pilot soon went to the head of affairs and had no difficulty in winning by five lengths, one length between second and third.

Time—3mins. 9 4/5secs.

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE—7 furlongs.

Mr. Dass' FOURDETTE 9-2, Murdison 1
Mr. Scott's SEA LAD 9-12, Mr. Evers 2
Mr. Mornington's TANA 7-7, Gouthall 2

Also ran: Politesse 7-2, Wood 9-6, Bushy Dame 9-3, Red Cell 9-1, Hydra 8-13.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Sea Lad, fours Fourdette and Bushy Dame, tens or more the rest.

The totes paid Rs. 72 for win, Rs. 15, 12 and 41 for places.

There was a contretemps in this race, when the gate went up Fourdette, Wood and Tana were left behind. The rest finished the course, Politesse first passing the post with Sea Lad second and Bushy Dame third. The horses were taken to the post Hydra and Red Cell declining in the re-start. Fourdette gave her field, the slip and in spite of a game effort from Sea Lad who must have been tired in his first run, won by 5 lengths. one and a half leagths between second and third.

Time—1min. 30 1/5secs.

SELLING RACE FOR HORSES—Five furlongs.

Lala Raghobir Prosad's WINSOME 8-12, Trahan, and Mr. Dass' Anuahean 8-8, Williamson, dead heat 1
Mr. Ariff's COMMON 7-2, Barker 3

Also ran: Pressy 9-2, Grace 10-0, Haloya 9-8, Obo 8-11, Lady Leonard 8-2, Downland 7-0.

Betting: 7 to 4 each Winsome and Anuahean, sixes Haloya and Pressy, longer prices the rest.

The totes. paid Rs. 15 and 13 for win, Rs. 12, 13 and 34 for places.

Anuahean took the lead and looked like winning when Winsome came and dead-heated at the post. Common finished four lengths behind the dead heats.

Time—1min. 5 4/5secs.

In the run off Anuahean beat Winsome by four lengths.

The totes paid Rs. 19.

GIANT PONY HANDICAP—6 furlongs.

Major Smith's REUBEN 8-0, Trahan 1
Mr. Arthur's CARTRIDGE 7-6, Native 2
Mr. Dass' STOP THIEF, 7-4 Sherwood 3

Also ran: Fissil 8-10, Designful 8-12, Dosh 7-10, Leota 7-9.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Reuben, 2 to 1 Designful, eights the rest.

The totes paid Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 13, 49 and 25 for places.

To a good start Reuben led and never being headed won comfortably by three lengths, three-quarter of a length between second and third.

Time—1min. 20 4/5secs.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 14.

We have had quite the hardest day of the season, for hounds, horses and incidentally for their riders. Fortunately Col. Rosher and the Officers of the Dorset Regiment were very kindly giving a Hunt Breakfast at the meet. A most sumptuous repast it was too. To provide breakfast for about 120 people, ten miles from home, is no small offer to make, and they deserve to be most heartily thanked for and congratulated on the way in which they "made good" (as they say in America). It is good to see both His Excellency the Governor, and Lady Willingdon out with us once more. To-day too Mrs. Perkins, the wife of our worthy Hunt Secretary made her debut with the P. and K. H. Amongst others present whom I chanced to notice were Colonel and Mrs. Cadell, Major and Mrs. Gibson, Major and Mrs. Jourdain, Captain and Mrs. Venes, Captain and Mrs. Venn Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Captain and Mrs. Sweeney, Mrs. and Miss FitzGibbon, Mrs. Meyer, Miss Couchman, Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. Morris, Colonel Rosher and practically all the officers of the Dorset Regiment were present of course; also, Major General Barrett, Brigadier General Aitken, Colonel Pollard, Colonel Gamble, Colonel Daunt, Major Cumming, Major Barton, Major Maule, Mrs. Gibson, Captain Goldie, Captain Vaughan, Captain Davies, Captain Corbould Warren, Captain Lloyd, Captain Sarson, Captain Gibbons, Captain Reilly, Captain Whitworth Jones, Captain Alexander, Captain Jackson, Messrs. Lake, Edwards, Ianson, Wynne, Bayne Jardine, Rendel and Reynolds, and the young Rajah of Akalkot.

THE HUNT.

Turning to the left off the road and drawing in a northwesterly direction hounds picked up a line after about a mile. This lead in a northwesterly direction, and after making a loop right handed, took us southwards down the eastern slopes of the Vale of Tears, eventually crossing it right handed. On the western slopes, hounds ran out of scent after a sharp burst of twenty three minutes casting round right handed, the Master hit off a line but it must have been a fresh one. Running for about a hundred yards in the direction in which we had been going, hounds then turned and came back along it. Thus they probably had been hunting heel to a fresh line. Now they headed in a northwesterly direction and ran a right handed ring of about two miles, ending up at a pile of rocks not a hundred yards front where we found him. Here he went to ground, and as we could not get him out, the Master took hounds away. No sooner had they gone, however, than the fox was viewed away from the rocks. This time he headed northwards along the high-ground west of the Vale, turning right handed across it after a mile and then running a right handed chukkar back to the same clump of rocks. Here he again went to ground, and again broke from it as soon as the Master took hounds clear away. This time he headed westwards crossed the old Bombay road, and half a mile farther on struck a nullah running North and South. In a patch of rocks and candle stick cactus he lay low whilst hounds swept past him, and then turned southwards down the nullah. After about a mile (everything seems to be "about a mile" but that is what the map shows) he turned right handed across the nullah, and swung round right handed. Scent was now getting catchy and hounds only really ran in places and then never very fast. The fox now turned in a north westerly direction and took us back close to the pile of rocks where he had twice already been to ground. Passing it this time however, he ran right handed up the Vale of Tears, across on to the high ground east of it and then swung round right handed. After crossing a well defined path leading up to Moshi, hounds turned up a shallow nullah running north east. The Master however, viewed the fox and saw it was an absolutely fresh one, so he had hounds stopped. We were now about a mile and three quarters northwest of Bhosri and half a mile south of the Bhosri—Chickli track. The time was 10-40 a.m., and the sun getting quite strong we turned back towards the meet.

CALCUTTA SPORTING LETTER

THE SECOND MONSOON MEETING.

CURRENT NEWS.

(From Our Sporting Correspondent.)

Aug. 13.

The second day of the monsoon meetings was brought off in fine weather, it having cleared up for the occasion after a week of incessant tain. There was again a very large attendance,and increased accommodation had to be provided for the large crowds that are patronizing the second enclosure, owing to the betting offices being closed in town by the enforcement of the Gambling Bill. In spite of it being a day of handicaps the card was very easy to pick, and there was a succession of six favourites before an outider in the last race brought some little comfort to the perspiring bookmakers. On the whole, however, the public must have had a very good day. The totalizators' dividends were again on the poor side, except in the outsider's race where it paid Rs. 12 more than the ring gave to win, but Rs. 26 less than the ring paid for a place.

There was the usual exclamation of surprise by owners on the appearance of the handicaps, and some of the apportionments came in for some criticism in the press, which as was proved by results on the day, were justified. Sea Lad was put up 4 lbs. for winning the Trial Hurdle Race at the first meting, the runner up and the third in that event coming down 7 and 10 lbs. respectively. It was felt that Sea Lad with an impost of 11st. 3lbs. only, was offered a gift in the August Hurdle Plate last Saturday, and his running in the race confirmed everything that had been said about this handicap. He won with his mouth open, as the saying is, and with another stone would have won just as easily in the company he was up against. There were other instances in the handicap which one failed to understand, but they were more of local than public interest.

The quality of sport at the Second Meeting was very good, and in three of the races there were close and exciting finishes. Mr. Evers put up the best performance of the day by the artistic way in which he handled Hughie in the Monsoon Plate. Chin Chin, and Foudrette were fighting it out from the distance when Hughie was brought up with a sensational rush. He joined the other two half way home, and a desperate finish between the three resulted in the last named just getting the verdict by a neck from Chin Chin, Foudrette a neck away third.

Our crack G. R. was responsible for another fine finish in the Fort Plate, but this time he failed to get up and beat the favorite First Love, who won all out by a neck. Mr. Evers' mount, Jon Doil, is a solid-looking son of Desmond, (sire of Craganour), and more of a stayer than a sprinter and his rider was hard at work on him from start to finish, the effect of which gave Mr. Evers the most exhausting ride of his career. The pity of it is that he just failed to get up and secure the reward which his hard work deserved.

The other great finish was in the Amateur Hurdle Plate, Div. II, in which Betty Birr was an odds on favourite. Frank was the only one in the field to offer any opposition, and rounding the bend into the straight they were together. Immediately after this Betty Birr struck a wet patch on the course and slipped badly, but Captain Robertson recovered cleverly. This momentary check however, enabled Mr. Tanner to be first over the last hurdle with Frank, and they were half way home before Betty Birr got up. A tremendous set-to ensued between the pair, and Captain Robertson was only just able to squeeze home almost on the post by a neck.

May Kenley won the Pony Handicap all right this time, but the owner and jockey were called up to explain the mare's running on the previous Saturday in the Pony Plate, when she started an odds on favourite, but could only get a poor third. The explanation offered to the Stewards was to the effect that the mare had been bumped into at the start, and thrown out of her stride, and that she did not recover quickly enough to make any show in the race. The Stewards accepted the explanation but cautioned the jockey. The Amateur Hurdle Plate, Div. II., can scarcely be called a race. It provided the spectacle of one horse out by himself leisurely cantering in front of a struggling field. When they were sent off Pilot held back till they had negotiated a couple of fences, but after this he went to the head of affairs, and led easily for the rest of the journey.

The last race of the day, the Pony Handicap, Div. II., provided an upset when Spring Daisy won fairly comfortably from the favourite Mes Aliance. Rupert, Moira, and Ida Coil were also well supported, but the second-named could only get a poor third.

A remarkable fact in connection with the two meetings just concluded, is the success which has attended the horses trained and summered at Dehra Dun and in the hills. Of the thirteen races on the two days one only has been won by a Calcutta trained pony, and that the smart little May Kenley. Of the other twelve races nine have been won by those from Dehra Dun, three from Darjeeling, and one from Bihar. This goes to show that the climatic conditions of Calcutta during the summer are against horses that have to be made fit for racing purposes, and their chance of winning in company with those trained in a better climate are somewhat remote.

Mr. D. Hunter had the misfortune a few mornings ago of having his nice little more Corcked. The joint knocked out owing to an accident. She broke away from here syce, and in galloping away on a wet road near the race course slipped up, and cut herself about very badly. She may be patched up for the Second Meeting, but the fitness which he held just now will be absent. There is every probability that the 23rd August, a Saturday which marked an interval between the first and second monsoon meetings; will now be taken up for an "extra," which will take the season right through without a break.

A FATAL DISEASE.

SLEEPING SICKNESS INVESTIGTIONS.

Surgean-General Sir David Bruce, head of the Sleeping Sickness Commission, which was sent to Central Africa nearly two years ago, has returned to England with Lady Bruce. Sir David will only remain in this country a few weeks before returning to Nyasaland, where the remainder of the Commission are still working, says the "Daily News." The work will not be completed for another year.

The object of the Commission was to study the relationship of the African fauna to the spread of sleeping sickness in that continent. The work has been carried on in a wild and remote region in Angoniland, about fifty miles from the shores of Lake Nyasa, where the members of the Commission lived and worked in mosquito-proof huts. As stores took six months to get from England the Commissioners lived as far as possible on the country.

Goat flesh was the principal meat, and gardens were planted which produced a good supply of vegetables. Paraffin being scarce, work was carried on from day-break to sunset.

Lady Bruce took her regular turn with the others in laboratory work. Every precaution was taken, and Sir David Bruce was the only member of the party who suffered from fever. The natives were regularly dosed with quinine.

NO CASE OF RECOVERY.

Sir David Bruce finds that the so-called sleeping sickness in Nyassaland is not the same as that of Uganda or the West Coast, although it belongs to the same category. It is more rapid and even more fatal. There has been no case of recovery. It is now established beyond doubt that the disease is carried by glossina morsitans, a fly which is widely spread over the whole of Africa, and is not merely confined to well-defined areas like glossina palpalis, which was hitherto regarded as the carrier of the disease.

Sir David Bruce's work has been carried on in a proclaimed district of Nyassaland, on the eastern shore of the lake, and extending fifty miles from north to south and twenty-five miles from east to west. Animals were shot early in the morning and specimens of the blood, while perfectly fresh, were carried back by motor bicycle to the laboratory for examination. Half the wild animals shot in the area were found to be infected with sleeping sickness in some form or other, and in all probability the whole of them may be said to be affected. From this it will be safe to infer that the Commissioners are of opinion that the game in these areas should be regarded in the same light as mad dogs, and destroyed as a standing menace to natives and whites alike.

THE OLD TSETSE FLY DISEASE.

Sir David Bruce's report has not yet been considered by the authorities so it cannot yet be said what steps will be taken. The disease in Nyasaland and North and North-Eastern Rhodesia has been given the name of Sleeping Sickness, but the work of the Commission went to show that it was the old tsetse fly disease of South African hunters, which was formerly supposed only to attack animals, but has not spread to man. Some regard the disease as a new one, but Sir David Bruce believes it to be the disease known over large areas as "ngana," and called by that name in the nineties. Human cases have been found not only in Nyasaland, but also in North-Eastern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, and South Zambesia.

Sir David Bruce does not believe that there is any danger of the disease spreading. He is of opinion that it has probably been in these areas from time immemorial, and that it will never assume the terrible proportions of the sleeping sickness of the Congo or Uganda.

AGOOD-LOOKING *man ought not to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it.*

CARR-GOMM DIVORCE CASE.

NO DEFENCE BY MR. CRAWSHAY-WILLIAMS.

Sir Samuel Evans in the Divorce Court on July 28, heard the undefended divorce petition in which Mr. Hubert William Culling Carr-Gomm, M.P., sought the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with Mr. Elliot Crawshay-Williams, ex-M.P., for Leicester, says the "Daily News."

Mr. Barnard, K.C., said the marriage took place on Sept. 11, 1906, at St Margaret's Westminster, and the parties lived in Chester-street Grosvenor-square, and other places. There were no children, Mr. and Mrs. Carr-Gomm lived happily together until last year. Petitioner and the co-respondent were at Eton togetner, and they met again while fellow-memoers of the House of Commons. The two families became very friendly.

Mr. Carr-Gomm said at Christmas, 1911, he and his wife went with Mr. Crawshay-Williams to Switzerland, remaining some little time, and then he went to Egypt. In September, 1912, he went to Wales with the co-respondent.

Counsel: At the end of the stay did something occur which made you speak to your wife?—Yes, but it was nothing of itself.

A SERIOUS INTERVIEW.

Did you come to the conclusion that the intimacy was getting too much?—Yes. I had a serious interview with my wife both before we left Wales and during the journey back to London and immediately afterwards.

Was something said about her going away for three months?—Yes, it was arranged, but she refused to go for any length of time for anybody. It was arranged she should go away with her mother for three months, and that the world should only know that she was ill, and nothing else would be said.

And was she to give up seeing Mr. Crawshay-Williams?—Yes.

Did you see Mr. Crawshay-Williams in the interval?—I did once. I told him what my wife and I had arranged, and that it was to be an absolute break in her life, and we were to try and start afresh in the New Year, 1913.

EXPLANATION REFUSED.

Did your wife give an account when you asked her where she had been after her return to London?—No, she refused to. She would hardly give any explanation.

Did you know your wife had taken a studio in Chelsea?—No.

The Judge: Was she artistic? Did she paint?—No.

Private detectives who kept observation on the studio were then called. They saw Mrs. Carr-Gomm and Mr. Crawshay-Williams go to the Lyric Theatre. They returned, and observation was kept on the studio uhtil 3 a.m., but neither was seen to leave.

His Lordship granted Mr. Carr-Gomm a decree nisi, with costs against the co-respondent. Mr. Barnard said Mr. Carr-Gomm intended to make provision for respondent.

MOSLEM MONOGAMY.

SHEIK-UL-ISLAM INTERVIEWED.

According to a despatch printed here and dated Constantinople, July 19, the Sheik-ul-Islam, the religious head of all Mohamedans, "has broken 1,300 years of silence to tell Mr. Hearst's "New York American" his views on women and marriage, says a New York correspondent. The interview occupies three solid columns and the argument of the religious head of the Mohammedans, whose official position, we are informed, "resembles that of the Archbishop of Canterbury," may be summed up in the following phrase, "The Moslem is permitted to marry more than one woman under the strictest rules and regulations. The result is virtually general monogamy. The Chrisian is forbidden to marry more than one woman. The result is widespread polygamy and immorality." Islam, according to the venerable Sheik-ul-Islam, is far more solicitous for the welfare of woman than any other religion, but for the sake of the woman herself and the sanctity of home Islam cannot endorse the world-wide feminist movement of the present day.

It is not, however, what the interview contains, but the fact that the interview was secured which is interesting. Vahan Cardashian, a young Turk, educated at Columbia University, who has recently returned to Constantinople, was the interviewer. He describes how he penetrated the Sheik-ul-Islam's palace, and passed a crowd of theologians and veiled women, some with babies in their arms, until he reached the presence of his Highness, who stood before a large chair upholstered in red plush. It is declared by Cardashian that ever before, in the thirteen centuries that have rolled by since the prophet Mohammed existed, has a Sheik-ul-Islam granted an interview to a man who confessed he was an American newspaper reporter desiring enlightenment.

Cardashian addressed the Sheik-ul-Islam as "Highness," and stated his mission, which was to discover Islam's present attitude towards polygamy and women's rights. The Sheik-ul-Islam, without any beating about the bush, save for a short chat with his entourage, answered the questions readily and graciously. "Come and see me again," he said, as the reporter, beaming with satisfaction, walked backward and *salaaming* from the exalted presence.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

The programme now running at the Excelsior Cinematograph is well worth seeing, containing as it does a number of good films. The management are presenting this week the third part of the "Satan" film, which is quite as interesting as the first one exhibited last week. In the third part are shown Satan's activities in the Middle Ages, when he teaches the alchemists of the day, to pervert their skill in the production of alcoholic drinks. The way in which Satan turns a peaceful monastery into a sort of brewery shows his powers over weak minds. It is a powerful drama which nobody should miss the opportunity of seeing. The most notable amongst the other films is "Loves Sacrifice," in which a young man on his death bed blesses the marriage of a girl to whom he had been engaged, and of his rival. The inimitable "Jim on a scientific expedition" is a screaming comic. The programme includes two more films, and is strengthened by the variety side, represented by Mdlle. Benzoni assisted by Mdlle. Dorion, who appears in some new dances.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

"The Vengeance of Durand" is the star film in the programme now running at the America-India Cinematograph, and is one which holds the audience from start to finish. It depicts the story of a jealous husband digging his own grave through an attempt to compass another man's ruin and is, without doubt, one of the very best American film-dramas ever thrown on the screen. All the passions of the human heart, such as love, hatred, jealousy and others, are brought into play in this fine film-drama, which is undoubtedly a masterpiece in the art of cinematography. It is a drama which vividly brings forth before the eyes of the audience the folly of unreasonable jealousy and its attendant disastrous results. It is a film which needs to be seen to be fully appreciated. But this is only one of the many good films being shown this week at the America-India. The comic element in the programme is fully maintained by some funny film stories. It is altogether a fine programme which the public should make a point of seeing.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR PUNISHMENT.

THE VIEWS OF SIR ROBERT ANDERSON.

Sir Robert Anderson, formerly head of the Criminal Investigation Department, and author of "Criminals and Crime" amongst other works, is taking the report of the British Medical Association discussion on punishment away with him to read on his brief vacation.

He gave a short and breezy interview to a "Daily News" representative dealing with the subject of the punishment of criminals, though, of course, not touching on the views of the B.M.A., speakers, whose opinions will provoke controversy.

"The Humanitarian League," he said, "had far more influence than all his Majesty's judges. The latter were perfectly clear as to what should be done, but the lobbying in the House of Commons had turned the Prevention of Crimes Act in such a manner as to make the way of the transgressor easier. At the present moment there was a perfect crusade of burglaries, but it would be found that the Humanitarian League would denounce the heavy sentences passed at the Old Bailey on the Berkeley Hotel thieves as a scandalous thing.

"Towards the young and the weak," continued Sir Robert, "I think our present methods are quite unnecessarily cruel. But when you come to a man who deliberately with money (because he cannot do it otherwise) plans one of these elaborate crimes, who has a bad record, and has been convicted time and again, if I were not one of those weak men who believe in a future life I should say, "Knock him over the head,' 'Hang him to a lamp-post like dog.' What can we do? He has proved that he is like a wild beast. Cage him.

"Is he never to be let out again? I should let him out at any time in the future when he looked like being a better man, but I should not take his word for it."

Sir Robert intimated that he was only waiting to get over the pressure of his present work to deal again with the subject of crime and its punishment.

Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya, Secretary of the Indian Bank Ltd., of Madras, who has been invited to give evidence in London before the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, will leave Madras on Monday for Bombay from where he will sail by S. S. Caledonia on the 23rd instant.

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

THE Dallas Comedy Co.

Performance Commences AT 9-30 P. M.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

DIVIDSON—30th July, at Montacute House. Montacute, Somerset, the wife of Robert Davidson, Colombo, of a daughter.

VENMANI—On the 12th August, at 75, Rue de Montorsier, Pondicherry, the wife of G. Mariadoss Venmani, of a son.

HEARN.—31st July, at Bexley, Murree, the wife of Mr. J. W. Hearn, I.C.S., of a son.

MEADE.—2nd August, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. V. R. Meade, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BAKE—FLANAGAN—30th July, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. R. H. Welchman, M.A., assisted by the Rev. H. A. D. Moorhouse, Lieut. Samuel Robert Graham Bake R.G.A., son of the late Colonel S. G. Bake of Jetwell's Camelford, Cornwall, to Annie Eudora Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. C. Flanagan, M.A., Inspector of Schools, and of Mrs. A. Flanagan, of Erna Doone.

DEATHS.

BAPTISTA—at Matharpacady, Mrs. E. Baptista, sister-in-law of Mr. Joseph Baptista.

JAMES—31st July, at Bangalore, Edward Alexander James, late of the Salt and Abkari Department, in his 52nd year.

PHILLIPS—13th August, at Sehore Cantonment, Arthur Cyril Phillips, G. I. P. Ry., son of Chas. L. Phillips, late of Messageries Maritimes Co., of enteric, aged 24.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Football. Rovers' Tournament Second Round: Sherwood Foresters v. R. F. A. Kirkee.

Dallas Comedy Company, "Baby Mine," Excelsior Theatre, 10.

TUESDAY, August 19.

Bombay University Senate, 5-45.

Dallas Comedy Company, "What Every Woman Knows," Excelsior Theatre, 10.

WEDNESDAY, August 20.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Dallas Comedy Company, "The Glad Eye," Excelsior Theatre, 10.

THURSDAY, August 21.

Bombay National History Society. "At Home" to members and friends at 6-15 p.m.

Dallas Comedy Company, "The Glad Eye," Excelsior Theatre, 10.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
August 18, 1913.

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S CHIVALRY.

Owing, presumably to the enterprise of Sir John Hewett himself, we are in possession of his explanation of his conduct in regard to the Sitapur executions scandal, a week in advance of the official publication, which will be accompanied by the Secretary of State's despatch, in which Lord Crewe endorses the censure for which Sir John Hewett takes Mr. Montagu so severely to task. The elaborate defence of himself made by the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces is calculated to leave the public in this country with a less high appreciation of his sturdy autocratic character than it has been wont to entertain. Whatever may have been Sir John Hewett's failings or virtues, India always understood this able civilian, who refused to share his authority with an executive Council, to stand as the ideal embodiment of the personal force in administration,—which is supposed, by the class to which Sir John Hewett belongs, to represent the healthiest form of Government in this country. But in this instance he is at great pains to let us know that a Lieutenant-Governor,—without an executive Council,—is almost as helpless as a constitutional monarch in the hands of his ministers. From first to last, we are given to understand, neither in the initiation nor the culmination of this unfortunate affair, was the Lieutenant-Governor a free agent, and when he did anything at all, it was in his ministerial and not his executive capacity. With such nice distinctions does Sir John Hewett absolve himself, not only from blame, but even from responsibility,—to his own, and his friends' satisfaction! Even when it came to exercising his final discretion in the matter of forwarding the petition of mercy to the Supreme Government, we are told, the Lieutenant-Governor's hands were tied. His predecessor had been rebuked for not adhering to the letter of the rules, and he himself had been told by the Government of India to observe them more closely. So elaborately, in fact, does Sir John Hewett take pains to show how little the personal element entered into the matter from beginning to end, that it must be regarded as highly chivalrous on his part, to apply to himself the necessity of a personal defence. He might have spared us the assurance, under the circumstances, that he did not leave his instincts behind him in England.

Unfortunately when we come to examine the bare facts, as revealed by Sir John Hewett in the course of his lengthy, and, at times, superfluous, explanation of what took place and of the general code of procedure as to trials for murder, appeals to the High Court, and petitions for mercy, we find that the matter is not less scandalous than was at first supposed. Here are two men, who are tried and acquitted by a Sessions Judge with two assessors, who had the witnesses before them and were in the best position to appreciate the evidence. After being allowed to enjoy the security of this verdict of acquittal for a period of four months and nineteen days, their case, by the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor,—given after an interval of three months,—goes before a Court of Appeal, composed of Judicial Commissioners, exercising the powers of a High Court. (Nobody can suppose, however, that they inspire the same confidence!) These judges, dealing with the record only, reverse the acquittal and pass sentence of death. The petition for a reprieve is refused by the Lieutenant-Governor, and there remains the one chance of a petition to the Supreme Government. This is only received at the last moment, because the date of the execution has not given the convicted persons sufficient latitude to enable them to send their petition to the Local Government in time to make sure of its reaching the Supreme Government 48 hours before the time fixed for the execution. On the strength of this the Lieutenant-Governor refuses to forward the petition and proceeds with the execution. These are the facts of the case and they make a very ugly story. We will deal with them in turn. In the first place, as regards the long delay in the filing and hearing of the appeal, Sir John Hewett actually takes credit for the fact that the appeal was filed six weeks before the period of limitation would have expired, and bases his defence on this point on the claim that every step taken in such a matter requires deliberation. His own relation of the facts shows that "deliberation" had little to do with the delay, which was caused, on the other hand, by the apparently casual manner in which matters of life and death are dealt with in the United Provinces. The accused were acquitted on February the 22nd. The District Magistrate went on leave a month afterwards, and we are asked to believe that, in the meanwhile, "he had obviously not had time to consider the order of acquittal." His successor on taking up his new office, says Sir John Hewett, "would naturally find himself much occupied"—though not presumably with such a trivial matter as to whether an appeal shall be recommended in the case of two men acquitted of murder. But it appears that the District Magistrate, himself, did not initiate the proceedings for an appeal. One of the judges of the Judicial Commissioners' Court called the attention of the Public Prosecutor to the case, but as to when the case came before him, or when he referred it to the Public Prosecutor we are told nothing, only that the latter official addressed the District Magistrate on April the 20th, two months after the date of the acquittal. It was nearly another month before the case reached the Local Government, ten days more before the sanction to institute the appeal was given, and a month and a half before the appeal was filed. The power to appeal from acquittal is, we think, in any circumstances dangerous, but when the procedure for its exercise is carried out in this casual and dilatory fashion, it becomes an outrage. If the six months' time limit, which the law at present allows, is to be used as an excuse for unnecessary and scandalous delays of this character, the sooner the code is amended and the period reduced within reasonable limits, the better it will be for the humanity of the administration.

As regards the next stage, the hearing of the appeal, this does not concern the questions at issue. The fact remains that the Judicial Commissioners took upon themselves the very grave responsibility of reversing the decision in a matter of life and death of the judge of the lower Court, who, as we have said, was in the best position to appreciate the evidence. But when we come to what followed upon this, nothing that Sir John Hewett can say can relieve him, or anyone concerned, of the responsibility of having enforced the execution of these men under circumstances which imperatively demanded the fullest consideration of their appeal for a reprieve in the most favourable light possible. Sir John Hewett read the judgment of the Judicial Commissioners and made up his mind that the men were clearly guilty of an atrocious crime. But this was not a matter in which his personal view of the matter should have been allowed to weigh for a moment. The question of the appreciation of evidence is one of such delicacy, that it becomes a duty on the part of one, on whom rests the responsibility of affording men convicted under such unusual circumstances a final opportunity of consideration, to ensure that this opportunity is afforded them. All Sir John Hewett's excuses as to the insistence of the Government of India on the observance of the rules avail him nothing, because he could have taken upon himself the responsibility of postponing the execution, and thus enabling the petition to go to the Supreme Government in time for due consideration. But Sir John Hewett chose not to do this, because, as he himself clearly shows, he had made up his mind that the men were guilty, and,—a totally irrelevant consideration,—that it was undesirable that an atrocious murder should go unpunished. Having regard to the possibilities of error in such cases, it is amazing that any man in such a position should care to take upon himself the responsibility of preventing a petition for reprieve from reaching a higher authority. Lord Crewe's expression of opinion, that Sir John Hewett did not exercise his discretion wisely, seems to us quite a benevolent rebuke! So far we have dealt only with Sir John Hewett's actual responsibility for the fact that these men were hanged without the Government of India being given the opportunity of considering their case. There are other points in the case, and in Sir John Hewett's explanation, which deserve attention, and with these we shall deal in a future issue.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Turkey has survived the dismal forebodings of half a century and though the infamous "bag and baggage" mandate came perilously near fulfilment, it is gratifying that the London press, as Reuter tells us, is in favour of retaining Adrianople for the Sultan. But whether Turkey's anxiety for her European possessions is converted into a dream of despair, or whether she is permitted, with the advocacy of England, still to count among the lesser European principalities, her future in Asia must be the occasion of anxious thought to her guardians. And the more one looks into the difficulties which beset Turkey, the more is one in agreement with the Aga Khan's hope that she may rely for support for the development of her Asiatic resources, on no country with greater confidence than Britain. The chief desideratum in Asia Minor is improved communications. The Baghdad Railway will provide them, traversing Asia Minor from one extremity to the other. The only objection to the Railway raised in England refers to the possibility of its affecting our paramountcy in the Persian Gulf. Now the Railway in which Germany has evinced so much interest, and in the negociations touching which she has been pulling the strings with her latter day imperial adroitness, is either to be innocent and economic or political and a veiled threat. If the former it must have its terminus at Basra; if the latter, it must stretch itself to Koweit. As Mr. Lovat Fraser, with whose views we do not often agree, indicates in the August issue of the "National Review," "no projector of a trunk line through Asiatic Turkey would dream of choosing any other terminus (than Basra) if his scheme were based on business principles." On the other hand a railway to Koweit is a factor of distinct danger. Thus in the event, as is now understood, of the Baghdad Railway Company undertaking to call a final halt at Basra, it can push on the construction of the railroad without opposition from London. Our relations with Koweit are peculiar. It is governed by its own Sheikh and we do not meddle with his autonomous internal affairs, nor with the nominal Turkish suzerainity. We have entered into certain definite pacts with the Sheikh and we only expect Turkey to respect them. The principal article of one of the conventions binds the autonomous ruler of Koweit not to alienate any portion of his territory without British consent. The value which Turkey attaches to the Railway, or rather the Power which helps Turkey to build it, is inferable from the circumstances that the building of the railway has not ceased, notwithstanding the whole countryside being drained of its peasantry to furnish soldiers for the battlefield.

As another embarassment, Turkey will have to face a revivified Armenia. The Armenians are not the race of popular imagination "leading a precarious existence punctuated by massacres." They are smarting under blighted hopes, opened out by the revolution. The deposition of Abdul Hamid has not secured them against the depredations of the Kurds. They have begun to see visions of independence, though they lack the necessary cohesion to shake off the Turkish yoke. All that can be asserted about them is that their plight is a problem to be carefully watched. Graver issues confront Turkey in Arabia. The Yemen has never been thoroughly subjugated. The Wahabi dynasty is in full ascendance. Eastern Arabia is practically lost to Constantinople. The success of Bin Sand reminds us of the feats of his ancestors and it is not impossible that Turkey may have to draw the sword in defence of the sacred cities, against not a Christian but a Moslem enemy. There is little doubt that Stamboul will soon be called upon to choose between two evils, either to abandon claims which it has not the strength to enforce, or waste its remnant of resources to further ruin in the deserts of Arabia. Another eternal difficulty of Turkey has been her frontier dispute with Persia. The Kurds, who are nomads and Turkish subjects, occupy their time between harrying the Armenians and preying on the Persians. Russia happens to have brought it about that she has a considerable say in the matter of the delimitation. Reuter has advised us recently that the boundary question between Turkey and Persia, in which England and Russia participated, has been settled. This relieves Turkey of a question which has troubled her for fifty years.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal Court News.

There was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday night. Mr. G. Ballen arrived at Viceregal Lodge on Friday as the guest of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. The same afternoon Lady Hardinge attended a purdah party, given by Zulfikar Ali Khan's Begum at the rink.

Surg.-Genl. Stevenson.

We understand Colonel Lyons, I.M.S., will officiate as Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, vice Surgeon-General Stevenson proceeding on leave prior to retirement. The question of a permanent successor to Surgeon-General Stevenson will be settled on his retirement in January.

The Indian Command.

Advices from Home indicate that General Sir H. Smith Dorrien will succeed General Sir O. Moore Creagh as Commander in Chief in India. General Smith Dorrien was Adjutant-General in India before taking up the Aldershot command. He was also selected to accompany H. M. the King-Emperor in 1912. His appointment will be popular at Simla. No official announcement is yet forthcoming.

New Taxi-Cabs for Bombay.

In spite of the already keen competition in the taxi-cab trade in Bombay, we constantly see new cars added to the number on the streets. The Indian Motor Taxi-Cab Company have just purchased sixty-four cylinder 14 H.-P. new taxi cars of up-to-date model, fitted with luxurious torpedo bodies, of which from thirty to forty will be put on the streets in Bombay early in October. The cars are of the famous Clement-Bayard make, and the Company prophesy that they will provide the public with a car that combines comfort with speed and smooth-running.

The D. G. I. M. S.

Surgeon General Sir Pardey Lukis, I.M.S., Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, on leave, will return to India by the first week in November. Surgeon General A. M. Crofts will take leave prior to his retirement from the Service in May next.

The Commerce Member.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, member in charge of the Commerce and Industry Department will visit Burma during the course of his autumn tour.

International Electric Conference.

Mr. Simpson, Electrical Engineer-in-Chief Telegraph, will represent the Government of India at the International Conference to be held in Berlin.

The Cocoanut Holiday.

Saturday, being the "Cocoanut" Holiday, was observed as a festive day by Hindus of all classes. Gaily dressed crowds in their thousands were to be seen during the afternoon flocking to the seashore all along the Back Bay from Colaba to Walkeshwar, and also to Ballard Pier, to say their devotions to the sea, as is the custom on this day. Pious Hindu people of both sexes were to be found making obseisance to the Samudraraj or the god of the sea and throwing offerings of cocoanuts, rice, flowers and pice into the water. A few Parsees, male as well as female, were also to be seen throwing cocoanut offerings into the sea in the manner of the Hindus and the whole population seemed to have turned out to enjoy the holiday. The cocoanuts thrown into the sea were in no cases allowed to be lost, for everywhere lower class people were to be seen chest deep in the water ready to dive in and pick up the offerings, while boatmen in the harbour reaped a rich harvest of cocoanuts. Another feature of the day was the feeding of cows with green grass. This feeding has no particular connection with the holiday, but as a pious Hindu crowd always delights in seeing the semi-sacred cows fed to their heart's content, enterprising grass vendors would seem to have introduced this feature on their own account. In connection with the festival, the usual gigantic fair was held on the maidan near the Esplanade Road, and this proved a very great attraction to the holiday makers. Till late at night, a roaring trade was being done by the keepers of the stalls, while the merry-go-rounds, wrestling bouts, dancing, and other amusements drew huge numbers, in spite of the exciting cricket matches on the Hindu and Bombay Gymkhana grounds which attracted large crowds. It is estimated that Saturday's holiday makers on the seashore and at the Esplanade Fair had mustered in larger numbers than on similar occasions during the past few years. One reason of this, no doubt, lay in the fact that glorious weather prevailed throughout the day.

New Gramophone Records.

The European in India is largely dependent for the satisfaction of his musical longings on the gramophone, that wonderful invention which enables us, 7,000 miles away, to enjoy at something more than second-hand, the latest triumphs of prima donnas, pianists, ballad-singers, the playing of a favourite orchestra, or to make acquaintance with the particular rag-time craze of the moment. Owners of talking machines could not be more widely catered for than they are by the Gramophone Company, who send out monthly from their splendid factory in Calcutta the most varied assortment of up-to-date records. Every taste is provided for from rag-time to grand opera. For ourselves, we are among those who are Catholic enough to enjoy them all, and we have found the August consignment particularly welcome including, as it does, some excellently rendered excerpts from "Pagliacci" and "Cavelleria Rusticana," delightful orchestral selections by the splendid band of the Coldstream Guards, a variety of ballad music, and several irresistible rag-time numbers.

The Latest Rag-time.

Of the latter "My Honulu Honey Lou," with full chorus, from the Alhambra Revue "Kill That Fly!" is the most attractive. There is also an orchestral record of the same number. Other rag-time records, in the August lot, are "How do you do, Miss Rag-time" and "The Wedding Glide" by Hirsch's Rag-time Band. "Oh, Oh, Delphine," the latest Musical Comedy success is represented by selections performed by The Mayfair Orchestra, and two vocal numbers, one the inevitable Waltz and another a humorous song, sung by Miss Dorothy Jardon and Mr. Stanley Kirkby, respectively. Of the same orchestra's playing there are two other records, giving selections from "The Mayfair Girl." Among the ballads Mr. Thorpe Bate's rendering of "The Song of the Flea" is one of the most delightful records of its kind the Company have brought out for a long time. The verse is from Goethe's "Faust" and Monssorgsky's setting is a most delicious piece of musical humour, satirising the florid operatic style of the French and Italian schools. There are other ballads by Madame Alice Wilna, who introduces two delightful songs "Mifanwy" and "Summer Roses," Mr. Charles Tree, two characteristic Irish songs, and Mr. Robert Howe, with two well-known favourites. All the records are double-sided.

BULGAR SPIRIT RISING.

WOULD HAVE OUT-FLANKED GREEKS.

BITTER AGAINST RUMANIA.

RETURNING FROM THE WAR.

KING CROWNED WITH LEAVES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SOFIA, Aug. 16.

The troops of the Sofia division returned here yesterday, and were acclaimed by crowds who showered flowers on them.

King Ferdinand, crowned with a wreath of leaves, rode at the head of the chief officers, who were similarly decorated.

BITTERNESS AGAINST RUMANIA.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Reuter's correspondent has arrived in Sofia from Bukharest. He says that demobilisation is in full swing and every station is filled with trains crammed with disbanded soldiery. All look well and are in excellent spirits, giving no impression of a beaten army; on the contrary, their bearing is soldierly and disciplined.

There is great bitterness in the army against Rumania, whose intervention reduced Bulgaria to impotence. Foreign military attaches seem to think that the position of the Bulgarians when the armistice was concluded was decidedly favourable. They were actually in the process of outflanking the Greek army which, in a couple of days, would have been enveloped and forced to retreat.

Scenes at country stations and in Sofia betoken that the spirit of the nation is rising against its misfortunes. People are hailing the troops with great patriotic enthusiasm.

MALISSORI TRIBES IN ALBANIA.

THREAT TO MARCH ON TUZI.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

VIENNA, Aug. 16.

The "Albanische Korrespondenz" publishes a despach from Skutari saying that Chiefs of the Hoti, Gruda, Clementi, Castrati and Skijili tribes have presented a memorial to Vice-Admiral Burney declaring that the Malissori tribes decline to recognise the boundary fixed by the conference of Ambassadors. If no reply agreeing to the memorandum is received by the 20th instant, the Malissori will march on Tuzi.

A similar communication has been made to the Austrian and Italian Consul-Generals.

RIOTS IN VANCOUVER MINES.

MOB RULE IN LADYSMITH DISTRICT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

VICTORIA (B. C.), Aug. 15.

The presence of the militia is checking rioting in the coalfields, but in the Ladysmith District mob rule still prevails. Scores of non-Unionists have been escorted from the towns and Orientals have been driven out.

Four hundred additional troops have been despatched from Vancouver and Victoria.

A number of mine-managers have been forced to take refuge in the hills. Business men are leaving the towns.

A number of houses have been burnt.

ENGAGEMENT OF KAID MACLEAN

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 15.

General Sir Harry (Kaid) Maclean is engaged to the daughter of the late General Sir Harry Prendergast.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

The deaths are announced of Colonel E. R. Conolly and Surgeon-Colonel John Richardson.

HOME RULE.

DERRY QUIET.

ORANGEMEN'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Londonderry became quiet yesterday on the arrival of the troops.

The Unionist headquarters at Belfast has received letters from Orangemen in Vancouver enclosing £210, and from Melbourne enclosing £200, as contributions towards the fight against Home Rule.

REBELS AT NANKING.

CAPTURE OF PURPLE MOUNTAIN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 16.

General Changhsun's troops are reported to be in touch with the rebels at Nanking, having captured Purple Mountain which commands the city. There has been some looting inside Nanking, but no foreign property has been touched. It is not expected that Nanking will offer serious resistance.

HONGKONG BANK MEETING.

CHINA'S FINANCES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

HONGKONG, Aug. 16.

Speaking at the half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Chairman warned the Chinese that the continuation of the troubles might lead to losses in the foreign settlements of such magnitude that an indemnity therefor might cripple the country financially for many years.

Alluding to China's financial reorganisation the Chairman said China's whole future and ability to borrow further necessary money depended on the results of the efforts of the Elder Statesmen in Peking. The solution of grave, vital questions could not but be retarded by persistence in party strife.

CHINESE REBEL LEADER IN JAPAN.

TOKIO, Aug. 16.

Huhan Ming, a prominent supporter of Sun-Yat-Sen arrived here, but disappeared in a motor car.

"DAILY MAIL" WATERPLANE RACE.

THE TWO COMPETITORS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The sun was shining and the weather was calm when the waterplain race for the "Daily Mail" prize of five thousand sterling began at Southampton to-day. The race is confined to British engines.

Hawker on a Sopwith biplane left first, cheered by throngs of spectators on the 1,600 mile course round Britain, via Ramsgate, Yarmouth, Aberdeen, Cromarty, Oban, Dublin and Falmouth. When he appeared in sight of the various coast towns, flying fast and high, he was again cheered.

McLean is the only other competitor. He will start later in the afternoon.

LATER.

Hawker arrived at Yarmouth in 4½ hours. McLean has not yet started. He is now expected to leave on Monday.

HIDDEN SOCIAL CANKER.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.

It appears that the Local Government Board, at the instance of Mr. John Burns, has been holding an enquiry into the question of venereal disease during the past year. The Report was issued last night.

It disapproves of notification as tending to concealment and delay in treatment, but hopes that the operation of the Insurance Act will lead to the detection of much disease which has hitherto been neglected. The Report says the disease could be stamped out if early recourse to skilled treatment could be made the rule instead of the exception; and adds that this result will be impossible unless a franker attitude to the whole subject is adopted, and its importance from the point of view of public health realised.

THE HORNELL AFFAIR.

NO REFLECTION ON MR. JAMES

LORD CREWE'S ASSURANCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.

In the course of his speech in the House of Lords on the question of the appointment of Mr. Hornell, Lord Crewe said he did not see that the selection implied the slightest reflection on Mr. James. The latter possessed academic distinction and was a great educational power, but it did not follow that he was thereby necessarily fitted for the reorganisation of the Department of Instruction, any more than in this country it followed that Jowett would have been fitted for work of that kind.

In repeating the assurance regarding the exceptional character of Mr. Hornell's appointment Lord Crewe said that it should not be possible for men who entered that great service to feel that their careers were at the mercy of caprice or preference of individuals.

CHESTERFIELD BYE-ELECTION.

PARTY LEADERS' MESSAGES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Messrs. Kenyon, Christie and Sourr have been nominated for the pending Chesterfield bye-election.

LATER.

Mr. Asquith has telegraphed to Mr. Kenyon, at Chesterfield, wishing him success.

Mr. Bonar Law, in a message to Mr. Christie, says the Government is afraid to interfere with the open organisation in Ulster to resist Home Rule, because the majority of the people in Great Britain support Ulster in its resistance.

SPLIT AMONG MINERS EXPECTED.

The executive of the Miners' Federation has repudiated Mr. Kenyon, whom the Derbyshire miners are supporting. A split among the miners on the subject of Liberalism and Labour is expected.

GERMANY AND PANAMA EXHIBITION.

PARTICIPATION UNDECIDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The Semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says: "The German Government, which has approached the question of participation in the San Francisco Exhibition in a most friendly way, has not reached decision. It will not take part with a light heart. It has to reckon with the reluctance of German commercial circles, due to the general weariness of exhibitions.

"The inauguration of the Panama Canal will probably afford a fitting opportunity of showing the interest of Germany in the mighty achievement for which the world is indebted to the United States."

JAPANESE MINISTER IN PEKING

MOST CORDIAL SEND-OFF BY CHINESE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PEKING, Aug. 16.

Mr. Ijuin, the Japanese Minister, left for Tokio yesterday. He was given the most cordial send-off ever accorded to a foreign Minister. A Chinese guard-of-honour was drawn up and bands were in attendance at the station.

MEXICO-AMERICAN STRAIN.

U. S. REPRESENTATIVE THREATENED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

A telegram from Mexico says that most of the newspapers there are making violent attacks on Dr. Hale, who has been in Mexico some months before Mr. Lind, for the purpose of informing President Wilson of the situation. He has received dozens of warnings of the danger of arrest and expulsion.

CHITRAL PICQUET SURPRISED.

NIGHT ATTACK BY TRIBESMEN.

FOUR GURKHAS KILLED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, August 17.

The news which reached the "Pioneer" from Chitral shows that on the night of the 13th August a signalling picquet above Drosh Nullah was rushed by a party of tribesmen. The post was held by a small detachment of the 2nd Battalion of the 6th Gurkha Rifles, the regiment which is on garrison duty in Chitral. Four Gurkhas were killed and two injured. As the attack was made at night it is uncertain whence the raiders came. They may have been men from Panjkora, Kohistan or from Asmar, which is in Afghan territory.

MRS. PANKHURST.

GOES TO FRANCE TO UNDERGO CURE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Mrs. Pankhurst has gone to France to undergo a cure.

INDO-CEYLON NEW ROUTE.

TO BE OPENED IN JANUARY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

As at present arranged the formal ceremonial opening of the Indo-Ceylon new route via Rameswaram will take place during the second week of January next, on a date to be fixed hereafter. It is possible that in the beginning it will be opened only for passenger traffic, goods traffic being reserved to be authorised later on. All viaducts have been completed with the exception of the Scherzar roller bridge which is in course of construction under the supervision of an American representative of the Scherzar Company. It is expected that the bridge will be ready in about two months and possibly trains will run over this bridge direct to Rameswaram until the opening of the through route to Ceylon. Mr. Green, General Traffic Manager of the Ceylon Government Railway, and Mr. Strachey, Chief Engineer for construction on that railway, visited Pamban viaduct works recently and were met by Mr. T. J. McCloughlin, Acting Agent, and Mr. J. T. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the South Indian Railway, all of whom inspected the works. It is expected that at the opening of the line in January the Governors of Madras and Ceylon will be present.

GROUNDING OF A SALT STEAMER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTA, Aug. 15.

This afternoon the steamer Barbarigo, laden with salt, ran aground at the mouth of Uluberia Khal in the Hooghly. The vessel was in charge of a branch pilot. Full particulars are not to hand, but at 3-30 the Port Commissioners' tug Rescue left Calcutta to endeavour to get the ship off. It was expected that the vessel would be got off safely.

INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD.

GRANT OF CERTIFICATES OF IDENTITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The following resolution has been issued in the Home Department of the Government of India:—

It has come to the notice of the Government of India that some misapprehension exists with regard to the intention of the orders governing the grant of certificates of identity to Indian students and others contained in the resolutions of the Home Department Nos. 2831-2842, dated the 8th December, 1899, Nos. 481-192, dated the 15th November, 1901, and Nos. 609-620, dated the 8th June, 1910.

The orders contained in those resolutions were intended to apply only to Indians of some status proceeding to Europe, the United States of America or Japan for the purposes of study, for pleasure or on business, and not to persons desirous of emigrating to those or other countries in search of manual employment, even though sufficiently well to do to be able to pay their own fares. The latter class of persons instead of receiving the encouragement and assistance which may be implied by the issue to them of certificates of identity, should be warned of the attendant risks and strongly advised not to emigrate unless they have reliable information that remunerative work will be found for them in the country to which they are destined.

Local governments and administration are requested to give wide publicity to the tenor of these orders.

NORTH-WEST CANADA.

SWEPT BY CYCLONE.

HEAVY DAMAGE CAUSED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WINNIPEG, Aug. 16.

A cyclone has swept over an area a hundred miles wide and seven hundred long in the North-West.

The damage to grain fields in Manitoba and part of Saskatchewan is very heavy. Many barns and granaries have had their roofs torn off and have been overturned.

LATER.

Details which have been received regarding the cyclone considerably modify the reports of damage, though crops have been flattened. Grain is only in the milk stage and will recover under a hot sun, the loss being fractional. Also, the downpour will make the yield greater.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The following promotions are notified:—

Captains to be Majors:—S. M. Tahourdin, 12th Cavalry; H. R. E. Pratt, 35th Sikhs; E. E. Forbes, Supply and Transport Corps; W. L. Dundas, 3rd Rifles; L. R. Vaughan, 7th Rifles; G. S. Clarke, 34th Pioneers; V. G. Menzies, 97th Infantry; S. R. Nicholl, 2nd Rifles; W. M. Fordham, 20th Infantry; E. C. Wallace, 30th Punjabis; K. Henderson, 39th Rifles; O. G. Fitzgerald, 18th Lancers; B. H. Ryves, Supply and Transport Corps; G. A. McWatters, 81st Pioneers; C. D. Duxbury, Supply and Transport Corps; E. H. Waring, 79th Infantry; F. A. Magniac, 22nd Punjabis; J. A. P. Manson, Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenants to be Captains:—J. B. W. Hay, 36th Sikhs; E. G. T. Tuite-Dalton, 3rd Rifles; A. G. White, 126th Infantry; G. V. Farrell, 99th Infantry; W. Lowry-Corry, 23rd Cavalry; G. H. Middlemass, 122nd Infantry; S. G. C. Murray, 12th Pioneers; M. G. Bean, 81st Pioneers; E. J. Cumming, 120th Infantry; J. A. Collum, 26th Cavalry; R. Tilly, 123rd Rifles; E. R. P. Berryman, 39th Rifles; K. D. Allan, 35th Sikhs; H. C. Fielding, 38th Dogras; J. E. Murray, 87th Punjabis; R. B. Kitson, 58th Rifles; T. Turner, 114th Mahrattas; A. H. Bald, 3rd Rifles; H. G. Maturin, 61st Pioneers; O. A. Duke, 22nd Cavalry; F. B. Abbott, 6th Rifles; W. R. Rebsch, 92nd Punjabis; A. R. Mellis, 10th Jats; A. C. Bird, 73rd Infantry; F. James, 28th Cavalry; O. C. Pulley, 16th Rajputs; N. F. Nicoll, 54th Sikhs; C. E. Montefiore, 110th Infantry; E. B. Mangin, 107th Pioneers; J. E. G. Carlisle, 107th Pioneers; H. G. Benton, 4th Cavalry.

Lieutenant R. S. Herrick, I.M.S., is promoted a Captain.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

At the morgue, on Saturday the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest touching the death of a Marwari lad named Buseeram Premsukh aged about fifteen years. The deceased was in the employ of a Bhattia merchant named Thakersey Bhanji, who, it is alleged, pushed the deceased down the stairs, from the effects of which the deceased met with his death.

Jaigopal Inderbhan, uncle of the deceased, said on Friday afternoon he accompanied the deceased to his master's house. The deceased demanded his pay for the twelve days that he had worked and Thakersey gave him Rs. 2. As the deceased's pay was Rs. 6 per month, the deceased said he had not been sufficiently paid. Thereupon Thakersey gave him several pushes, took him near the staircase and gave him one more push. The deceased fell down and held the witness who was seated about the middle of the stairs and both came rolling down. The deceased fell head-long and his head was knocked against a stone step at the bottom of the staircase. Witness went and informed the deceased's father, who fetched the police and had the deceased removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died subsequently.

The police surgeon Dr. Arthur Powell, after making a post-mortem examination, said he found the deceased's skull racked and a large effusion of blood on the surface of the brain. He was of opinion that death was due to haemorrhage and this injury might have been caused by a fall from a height or by a blow or by striking the head against a stone in a fall. The deceased, he said, was a healthy lad.

At this stage further enquiry was adjourned.

The proceedings were watched by Mr. Payne, solicitor, on behalf of the accused's father and by Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader, on behalf of Thakersey.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

DR. GHOSE'S ENDOWMENT.

CALCUTTA VICE-CHANCELLOR'S EULOGY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 16.

At to-day's Senate meeting the Vice-Chancellor, in accepting the Syndicate's recommendation regarding Dr. Ghose's gift, said:—

Dr. Rashbehary Ghose is no stranger to us. He has been one of us for more than half a century. He entered the University as an undergraduate in 1860 and his academic career presents a uniform record of unusual brilliancy. For more than thirty-five years his name has added lustre to the long roll of our Ordinary Fellows. The University has always been justly proud of the many achievements of one of the most gifted and accomplished of her sons. What member of the University is there who has not cherished with pride and satisfaction the many remarkable successes of Dr. Rashbehary Ghose in varied fields of activity as a scholar, as an advocate, as a legislator, as a leader of his educated countrymen and, last but not least, as a benefactor of his fellow beings?

A SPLENDID AND FAR-REACHING SCHEME.

But of all his achievements unquestionably the greatest is his princely offer for the promotion of scientific education which will evoke the lasting gratitude of successive generations of Indian students. No other work accomplished by him has furnished in an equal degree an incontestable proof of his massive intellect, his strength of character and his generosity of heart. The scheme outlined in his letter will enable us to create at once four new University professorships, one for applied mathematics, one for physics, one for chemistry and one for botany with special reference to agriculture. We shall thus be able to secure the services of four investigators whose life-long duty will be to carry on original research with a view to extend the bounds of knowledge, to improve by the application of their researches the arts, industries, manufactures and agriculture of this country, and to stimulate and guide research by advanced students so as to foster the growth of real learning amongst our young men and thereby to secure a perpetual succession of qualified investigators.

AID TO DISTINGUISHED GRADUATES.

Provision is also made for the payment of stipends to distinguished graduates engaged in research and investigation under the guidance of the University professors. The balance of the income of the fund is to be applied in the maintenance of the laboratory in which the professors and their advanced students will carry on their investigations.

TWO GREAT BENEFACTORS.

The scheme thus outlined, you will observe, fits in admirably with the scheme for the establishment of the University College of Science as determined by the Senate when the gift by Sir Taraknath Palit was accepted. We shall have now six University professorships attached to the College of Science. One of these professors will devote himself exclusively to the study and development of applied mathematics or mathematical physics inclusive of subjects like cappilarity, elasticity, vibrations and molecular dynamics, which lie at the very foundation of physical and chemical science. Two professors, one on the foundation of Sir Taraknath Palit and the other on the foundation of Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, will devote themselves to the study and advancement of physical science which presents an ever-expanding field of investigation. Two other professors again, one on the foundation of Sir Taraknath Palit and the other on the foundation of Dr. Rashbehary Ghose will devote themselves to study and investigation in the boundless field of modern chemical science. Finally for the present, and for the present only, I hope one professor on the foundation of Dr. Rashbehary Ghose will devote himself to study and investigation in the field of botanical science with special reference to agriculture.

SCIENCE COLLEGE'S SOLID FOUNDATION.

It will thus be patent to the most superficial observer that the University College of Science which the Senate resolved to establish last year in connection with the endowment of Sir Taraknath Palit has by the magnificent gift of Dr. Rashbehary Ghose been placed on a solid foundation and that circumstances, however adverse they may be, will never be able to interrupt the continuous progress and development of the institution.

CAWNPORE MOSQUE.

DEPUTATION TO SIR J. MESTON.

GOVERNMENT'S ORDER TO STAND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, August 16.

Sir James Meston to-day received a deputation headed by the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad on the subject of the demolition of a portion of the Cawnpore Mosque. Replying to the address, the Lieutenant-Governor gave a brief narrative of the reasons which led to the demolition of the washing place. He said he had consulted a number of Mahomedan gentlemen who informed him that the washing place had not the same sanctity as the place of worship proper and that evidence he believed. Sir James Meston continued, "I think you will agree with me, gentlemen, on a dispassionate consideration of facts as distinct from technicalities, that there is a part of the mosque premises in which worshippers wear their shoes and that there is a part in which the ordinary practice in India is to put the shoes off. To the average mind it would seem that the same sanctity can hardly attach to the former as to the latter and that is the plain common sense and non-legal meaning of what has been said. Regarding the comparative sanctity of the washing place, I notice from your memorial again with sincere regret that the suggestion of the Government that the washing place has not the same sanctity as the inner portion of a mosque has wounded your feelings more than any other phase in this unfortunate affair. I can only say that that statement was made in all good faith and that it had the support of a strong body of orthodox Mahomedan opinion and that it was in no way meant to wound your feelings or hurt your susceptibilities. Knowing me as most of you do, I trust that you will accept this assurance.

QUESTION OF RESTORATION.

"I come now to the request with which your memorial concludes, the request that I should order the demolished washing place to be restored. As I have told you, I am ready and always have been ready to give to the mosque, with all necessary dedication or other formality an area on the north side which will be more than sufficient for the washing place as well as to reconstruct the washing place on that area or to present to the mosque a sum of money which will allow the Mutawalis to construct it for themselves. That offer made in all good faith has long been open and remains open. If, however, your request extends to the reconstruction of the washing place on the site which has been acquired the position is different. Had we met some weeks ago and discussed the matter as we have done to-day, I cannot say what the result might have been, but the whole state of affairs has been altered by the events of the 3rd August, and I regret that it is impossible for me now to pass any such order. By expressing regret I am using no mere form of words. I see here to-day some of my best friends in India, gentlemen whose opinions I highly value and whose advice I would implicitly accept in nine cases out of ten, but in this case I have to think of the broad administrative considerations which underlie the maintenance of law and order and the neglect of which would mean misgovernment and chaos, and the like of which you and I cannot discuss. The calamity of the 2nd August, while it is still sub-judice, though I may join with you as I sincerely do in deploring the loss of life and suffering which have occurred but without in any way anticipating the results of the judicial enquiry, it is my clear duty to proceed on the principle that the Government cannot accept or appear to accept the dictation of force.

"The Mutawalis were thoroghly aware of the position and the decision to spare the temple did not prejudice the mosque, but on the contrary diminished the area acquired. Before the present agitation arose there was no real grievance and no feeling of outraged opinion was in evidence. Similar arrangements for slight alterations in the structure of a mosque at Lucknow had been cordially accepted by the Mahomedans of that city."

NO WANTON DESTROYERS.

In conclusion His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said: "Now, gentlemen, I venture to ask your help. You know the British Government is no wanton destroyers of your sacred buildings. It has preserved, restored, beautified many Mahomedan monuments of which you are now most proud. I am told that crores of Mahomedan hearts have been wounded.

(Continued on page 10.)

CAWNPORE MOSQUE.

(Continued from page 9.)

But what has wounded them? Is it anything that Government has done or is it not rather the travesty of Government's acts and motives which has been provided for their consumption? It is in your power to contradict untruths which are being spread abroad. Inform the Moslem community of true facts and ask them to place confidence in the goodwill of the Government which has no thought except for their advancement and welfare."

MOSLEM MEETING AT MADRAS.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

The Muslims of Madras held a mass meeting yesterday when the following resolutions were passed:—(1) This assembly thanks the Collector of Karachi for his kindness and justice in immediately restoring the demolished mosque of Karachi; (2) this assembly appeals to the Government of the United Provinces to observe British traditional justice and follow the example of the benevolent Collector of Karachi in re-erecting the demolished mosques of Cawnpore and Agra; (3) this assembly deeply sympathises with the bereaved families of the helpless martyrs of Cawnpore; (4) this assembly appeals to the Muslim community to open relief funds in order to render help to the relatives of the martyrs of Cawnpore and; (5) this assembly requests the Muslim community to send Barristers from Madras in order to help the Cawnpore Muslims who are under trial. Before the meeting terminated a subscription of Rs. 100 was paid by a Mahomedan gentleman.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

TO-MORROW'S SENATE MEETING.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay will be held to morrow at 5-45 p.m. in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University.

The Vice-Chancellor having appointed the 19th August as a graduation day, the degrees of L.C.E., L.M. and S., B.Ag., M.B., B.S., B.A., LL.B. and M.A. will be conferred on the candidates.

A proposal will be moved to discontinue the examination in Practical Carpentry at the First Examination in Engineering and to revise the standard for passing the examination.

Dr. Harold H. Mann will move the adoption of the report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to bring forward detailed proposals with a view to making the academical year begin on some day in June and holding the University examinations now held in November every year in March and April. The report of the Committee has already been published in the "Chronicle." Notice has been given also for several amendments.

Principal A. L. Covernton has given due notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the scheme prepared by the Syndicate for the development of University post-graduate studies be approved and adopted and that the Syndicate be empowered to take steps to give to the recommendations contained therein. The scheme has already been published in the "Chronicle."

Mr. N. Y. Welinkar has given due notice of his intention to move an amendment to Principal Covernton's motion.

NAGHPUR UNIVERSITY.

[Associated Press.]

NAGPUR, Aug. 16,

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces held a conference of representatives of the Central provinces and Berar at Government House, Nagpur, on Saturday to consider the question of the University to be established here and the place of its location in the province. A free discussion took place. Sir M. Chitnavis was present.

HINDU UNIVERSITY FUND.

The following more subscriptions have been received towards the Hindu University Fund:—Rai Bahadur Munshi Prag Narayan Bhargava of Lucknow, Rs. 5,000; Collections from Boradabad, Rs. 5,315; Dr. Munna Lal of Rai Bareli, Rs. 250; Messrs. Surajram Baldeo Ram of Azamgarh, Rs. 250; Chowbey Radhe Lal and Chhakan Lal of Meerut, Rs. 200; Dr. H. C. Ray of Meerut, Rs. 100; Munshi Lal Binda Prasad of Meerut, Rs. 350; Moradnagar collections, Rs. 180; Mr. Beharilal of Bareilly, Rs. 300; Mr. P. N. Banerji, Rs. 250; Mr. N. K. Kacker, Rs. 100; Sums less than Rs. 100, Rs. 668-4-0; previously acknowledged, Rs. 23,81,524-14-6; valuation of perpetual annuities of Rs. 48,000 granted by Jodhpur, Kashmere and Bikaner Darbars at 3½ per cent., Rs. 13,71,428; Total Rs. 37,65,916-2-6.

SERIUOS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

On Friday evening while a brougham belonging to Mr. F. H. Arjani was being driven along Queen's Road by his coachman Narayan, the horse shied and bolted down Charni Road, knocking down a mill-hand named Krishna Bhagoo and colliding the brougham with an empty brougham belonging to Mr. Merwanji Dalal and a motor car belonging to Mr. D. H. Mody.

The mill-hand was injured and removed to Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment. The coachman was thrown off his seat but escaped with slight injuries. Mr. Arjani's brougham was smashed while the other two vehicles were badly damaged.

FLOOD DISASTER.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF MEASURES.

ONLY FOUR LIVES LOST.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

The Sheriff's meeting will be held at the Town Hall on Friday next to organise measures of relief in connection with the area affected by the flood. His Excellency the Governor will preside.

A press communique states that the loss of only four human lives has been reported, but there has been considerable loss of house and private property throughout the area affected by the Damodar floods. In Midnapore the flood is passing away very slowly, and there has been considerable loss of houses and cattle. Government is sanctioning large sums of money for agricultural loans and has also granted money for gratuitous relief. Relief centres have been started at the headquarters of each of the five affected districts, Burdwan, Hughli, Howrah, Bankura and Midnapore, for the distribution of food and relief work.

RELIEF PARTIES' SPLENDID WORK.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

The floods at Amta and Tarkeswar have visibly subsided.

An alarming report reached Calcutta yesterday that the Damodar river was rising again and that the people of Burdwan apprehend another flood.

Repairs to the breaches on the East Indian Railway have been completed and unrestricted booking has been resumed over all parts of that Railway.

The Police Inspector at Tarkeswar reports that the roof of the police barrack there, where a large number of persons took shelter, has given way, killing four and injuring thirty persons.

No loss of life is reported at Amta but people are more dead than alive on account of starvation. Relief parties, mainly composed of Calcutta college students and Marwaris, are doing yeoman service in distributing food and rescuing people. They number more than four hundred and are working at about eighty centres distributed in the affected area. Funds are being raised in all quarters. European, Marwari and Bengalee firms in Calcutta have all contributed largely. Religious, philanthropic, political, literary and social institutions in Calcutta have come forward to help the relief workers. The Marwaris have contributed forty thousand rupees. Babu Bhajanlal Lohia of Calcutta is reported to have placed fifty thousand rupees in the hands of the Government for the relief of the sufferers.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 16.

Through passenger communication via the Grand Chord and the main line of the East Indian Railway, which was temporarily interrupted owing to the recent floods in Bengal, was restored on the 14th instant.

INDIAN BRIGADE MANOEUVRES.

[Associated Press.]

ALLAHABAD, August 17.

With the exception of the camp of exercise in the neighbourhood of Dacca there will be only brigade manœuvres in India next cold weather. The Divisional Commanders may however take advantage of the collections of troops and relief movements to carry out some exercises.

WOMEN SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY.

10,000 NEW RECRUITS IN PAST YEAR

The first instalment of the annual report of the German Social Democratic party, which is to be presented to the congress at Jena in September, was published at Berlin on July 30.

The report complains that during the past year the organisation of the party has made hardly any progress, and that the increase in membership has never before been so insignificant. The report speaks of the state of affairs as almost bordering on stagnation. The increase in membership amounts only to 12,748, of whom over 10,000 are women. In fifteen districts a diminution of membership is reported.

More significant still is the decrease in the number of subscribers to the party Press. Even the "Vorwaerts's" circulation is 8,000 less than last year.

Several non-Socialist journals rejoice exceedingly at the apparent check to Socialism in Germany which these figures reveal. They forget, however, that the Socialists are a party of over 4,000,000 voters with 111 members of the Reichstag, and that were the other political parties equally candid they might also have to report stagnation and lack of political interest in their ranks.

The Socialist progress in the Diets of the several States is worth noting. The number of their delegates in these assemblies has risen from 223 to 228, excluding the Mecklenburgs, where no elections at all take place.

The only other States where no Socialists sit in the Landtags are Waldeck, Brunswick, and Reuss Senior Line.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Islamia College, Peshawar, will be opened on the 1st of October.

The date fixed for Sir James Meston's departure from Naini Tal for England is the 18th September.

Mr. C. G. Rogers, has been appointed Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma, in succession to Mr. J. H. Lace retired.

Sir W. H. Vincent has arrived at Bikaner in connection with the establishment of a Legislative Council in the State.

Surgeon General Stevenson, Surgeon with the Bombay Government is proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement in January next.

Captain L. Wace and Lieutenant G. H. Pengelley become 4th and 5th class Supply and Transport Officers respectively.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma returns to Maymyo on 30th August. Major H. Hes Voeux has been appointed Honorary A. D. C. to the Lieutenant-Governor.

A Frenchman named Montillier of Romain's Restaurant, Rangoon was run over on Friday evening and killed by a mixed train between the Gymkhana and Cantonment stations.

An exchange of services has been

SULZER AND GLYNN.

DOORS OF CAPITOL LOCKED!

PROPOSED ARBITRATION BY THE COURTS.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

ALBANY, Aug. 16.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn has called on Governor Sulzer to surrender the executive authority.

Sulzer has locked the doors of the Capitol and numerous guards are stationed at the doors. Sulzer has proposed that he and Glynn shall prepare a statement of their case for presentation to the Courts. This will probably be done.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR GLYNN INSISTENT.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn has refused to submit the question to the Courts, and declares his intention of performing the functions of Governor.

THE COCOANUT FESTIVAL IN BOMBAY.

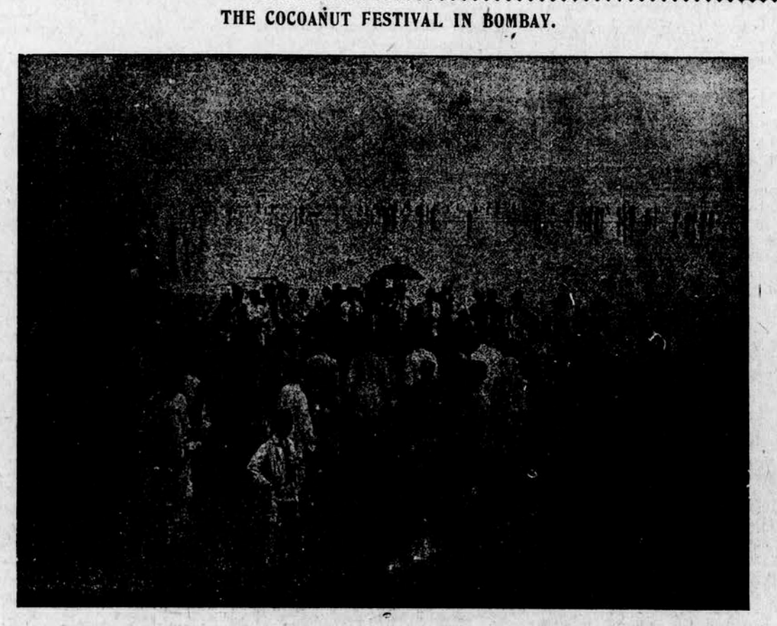


Photo by Messrs. Metzker & Co. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

A view on the Chaupatty. Worshippers Bathing: A singing party composed of men and women going round and round an elderly woman.



Worshippers throwing the cocoanut from the Ballard Pier.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Three attacks and two deaths from plague and one attack and one death from cholera were reported in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. on Saturday. The three plague attacks were reported one each from Dhobi Talao, Bhuleshwar and Kumbarwada respectively. There were no cases of small-pox during the period. The total mortality from all causes was 82, as compared with 125 of the corresponding period of last year and 110 of that of the year before. Out of 1,484 rats caught on Friday eight were found to be infected ones.

During the twenty-four hours ended on Sunday, one attack and two deaths from plague were recorded in this city out of a total mortality of 84 from all causes. The total mortality during the corresponding period of last year was 123 and during the year before 88. No cases of either cholera or small-pox were reported during the day.

sanctioned between Captain D. Coutts, R.A.M.C., and Captain A. W. Howlett, I.M.S., with effect from the 29th July, 1913.

At 4-17 p. m. on Saturday two somewhat severe earthquake shocks lasting a few seconds took place in Rangoon, the direction being east to west.

The Governor of Madras leaves Ootacamund for Madras on the 24th instant, and leaves Madras for Simla on the 26th by sea via Calcutta. His Excellency will return to Ootacamund from Simla on the 12th September.

The work in the Chief Court of Lower Burma, is considerably in arrears and measures will sooner or later have to be taken by the appointment of an Additional Judge to deal with it.

The "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent reports that the Nawab of Dir has succeeded in getting together Lashkur and he may try conclusions with his brother Mian Gul Jan who still holds the Dir Fort and village.

It is understood that not only the engineering staff of Imperial Delhi but the architects, Messrs. Lutyens and Baker, will go into camp on the southern site near Raisena next cold weather. The buildings necessary for office work are being put up.

BLACK AND WH TE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NECESSITY FOR CHRISTIAN FIGHT AGAINST ISLAM.

Some interesting views on the problem of the black and white races in South Africa have been given to a newspaper representative by the Rev. J. H. Ritson, secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who has just come home.

He pointed out that the proportion of blacks to whites south of the Zambesi is six to one, while in Natal it is eleven to one. Moreover, the blacks are increasing more rapidly, and at and, as Lord Selborne said, "Zulu warriors are not just the persons to become nursemaids."

"The education of the blacks is progressing by leaps and bounds—a spirit of individualism is taking the place of that tribalism which has been a restraint in the past," said Mr. Ritson. "Relations between the Union Government and the blacks are not cordial, and it is obvious from native papers that the recent Land Bill has added fuel to the flame.

"The problem is how are white and black to live together in peace and happiness, each with scope to work out his destiny? Amalgamation is unthinkinable, and what is needed is some wise and just plan of segregation."

Mr. Ritson says that the solution of the problem will never be found apart from religion. He spoke of the danger which exists at present from Islam. There are thousands of Mohammedans and Hindus with mosques and temples in the Cape Province and Natal. In the compounds of Johannesburg there are thousands of Moslems from Central Africa—each a missionary teaching the savage blacks around to read Arabic and opening the way to a religion which sanctions the sins men love.

"The Churches must now put their strength into missionary enterprise in this field," he said, "and not relax their efforts in concentrating on the East under the mischievous delusion that sufficient has been done south of the Zambesi."

present the atmosphere is that of a white oligarchy, of which every member is an aristocrat, and a black proletariat of which every member is a server. There are only a million native Christians, and the six millions of black heathen constitute a growing peril.

They are intimately mixed with whites—are their domestic servants, even the nurses of the white children,

MAN'S ABILITY AFTER FIFTY.

BRAIN SPECIALIST'S VIEWS.

"The final test of a man's ability is—how far can he develop after the age of 50?" This is the Bishop of Southwark's opinion.

Dr. Bernard Hollander, the famous brain specialist, when consulted on the point by a "Daily News" representative, gave very little hope to the dull man that he will blossom out into brilliancy after 50, but declared that the clever man has every chance of displaying increasing cleverness.

"The outstanding difference between the man of under 50, or thereabouts and the man over 50 he pointed out, "is that the man of over 50 has lost his enthusiasm. There are well-known physical reasons for that—reasons to which I was the first to draw attention in this country.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

"Certain changes occur in a man's constitution between 48 and 55 which have a marked effect upon his outlook. He settles down physically and mentally. He becomes a much more comfortable fellow to deal with at home, a much less enthusiastic fellow in business. There are exceptional men to whom the rule does not apply, but it holds good for the average man.

"This absence of enthusiasm means that very few men will launch out on new enterprises, or display unexpected ability, after fifty. But it does not mean that the man of over fifty will not do splendid work—perhaps the best work of his life. The reason is that after fifty he will be a man of experience as well as a man of ability. If a scientist or man of letters could maintain his physical efficiency unimpaired till he was a hundred I believe he would do greater things than have ever been done yet."

TOO LITTLE BRAIN WORK.

Dr. Hollander is a firm believer in mental activity as the secret of intellectual longevity. He thinks that far more people come to grief through giving the brain too little to do than through giving it too much to do.

"The man who has learnt by fifty how to systematise his thinking will go on improving his mental powers for many years after that critical point," he observed. "The great thing is to give the brain enough to do. If you don't surplus, energy will be accumulated and the result may be disaster.

"See what often happens when a man retires from his business or profession! He slowly breaks down and goes to pieces. Why? Not because he is getting old, or because his brain has been overtaxed in the past, but simply because his brain is not given enough to do. He has lost his one real interest. There is nothing to keep his brain in 'condition.'

A "SECOND STRING."

"It seems to me most important that every brainworker should have at least a second string to his bow unless his profession is such that it can continue to keep him fully interested right through life. Then he will find—allowing, of course, that his health is maintained—that instead of being less mentally efficient after fifty he has the power to go on developing, as the Bishop of Southwark puts it, and making new conquests with the help of life's accumulated experience."

BENEFIT BY CRIME,

A NEW POINT OF LAW.

A new point of law was decided by Sir Samuel Evans in the Probate Court on July 31. It arose in a case concerning the estate of Julian Bernard Hall, the airman who was shot at his flat by Jeannie Baxter in April. The estate was over £19,000 and the present case was brought by Mr. Percy S. Bernard Hall to decide the effect of the will, defendants being Baxter and Ada Knight.

Mr. Barnard explained that there was a will of August, under which Baxter received no benefit. By one of November, 1912, she took all the property, and by another of December, 1912, half the property. There was in addition a paper of April, 1913, wherein Baxter's share was given to her daughter. Counsel contended that Baxter could not benefit by her act of killing Hall.

Mr. Valetta, for Miss Baxter, said it had been held that there was no intention to kill.

His Lordship, giving judgement, said it had been held to be against public policy to allow a person to benefit by his crime, but the question arose as to whether the same principle should be applied to cases of manslaughter. It seemed to be a matter of public policy that the same principle should be applied in cases of manslaughter as in those of murder, and taerefore sse was not entitled to benefit by his or her crime. Therefore, the plaintiff's application to strike out Miss Baxter as a defendant to the proceedings would be acceded to.

On the application of Mr. Valetta, leave to appeal was given.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH.

[Associated Press.]

ALLAHABAD, August 17.

When the Commander-in-Chief leaves for Home next March, he will be accompanied by Brigadier-General Peyton, his Military Secretary.

INDIAN FINANCE.

FEELING AGAINST COTTON EXCISE DUTIES.

IMPORT AND EXCISE DUTIES MUST GO.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.

In a letter to the "Times," Mr. Tattersal, referring to the prosperity of Indian finance, says that although the allegation that increasing feeling against the cotton excise, which fosters disaffecion, prevails in India has not been proved, now is the time to abolish both the import and excise duties. One cannot go without the other. India must make up her mind to it that both must go together.

MISS GABRIELLE RAY.

RESTITUTION DECREE AGAINST HUSBAND.

After seventeen months of married life Miss Gabrielle Ray, formerly well-known in musical comedy, on July 28, obtained a decree of restitution against her husband, Mr. Eric Raymond Loder. The case was undefended. Mr. Barnard, K.C., told Mr. Justice Bucknill that Mr. and Mrs. Loder lived at The Cottage, Goring-on-Thames, and also at Wellington Court, Knights-bridge.

The marriage for some time was happy. Mr. and Mrs. Loder had a common friend, a lady, and at times Mr. Loder objected to this lady, while at others he was perfectly friendly with her. Counsel said he mentioned this because on Jan. 13 Mr. Loder left his wife.

She saw him again on Feb. 10, and although there had been no quarrel except the question about this lady, he requested that his letters should be sent to his club. He did not return, although his wife twice wrote asking him to do so. In a letter on March 7 Mrs. Loder wrote:

I am feeling desperately miserable, and want you, my husband, so badly. Jock misses his old master, and wonders if he will ever see him again. Thank you for the flowers you sent upon the anniversary of our wedding. You cannot think how it all hurts.—Your wife Gab.

Mrs. Loder, when bearing out her counsel's statement in the witness-box, broke into tears.

THE INDIAN NECKLACE MYSTERY.

JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANTS.

The strange Indian necklace case from Eastbourne was ended before Mr. Justice Phillimore in the King's Bench during Mail week, says the "Daily News." Mrs. Margaret Heasman, wife of Dr. Heasman, a well-known Sussex cricketer and medical attendant in India to Prince Ranjitsinghi, proceeded against Messrs. Bruford and Son, jewellers, of Eastbourne, to recover a necklace which she declared she left with them for repairs. It had been given to her by an Indian Princess. The defendants said they never in fact received the necklace. At the previous hearing Mr. H. W. Apted, jeweller, of Grove-road, Eastbourne, brought a necklace to the court which he thought might be the one in dispute. It had been brought to him for repair. Mrs. Heasman, however, stated that this was not her necklace.

Mrs. May Wise, daughter of Mr. Apted, spoke to formerly assisting her father in his business, and to receiving a necklace from a lady who said she wanted it repaired quickly. She said it was a present to her when she was in India, and she understood her to say that a Rajah gave it to her. Nobody came for the necklace, and when she read the case in the papers she mentioned the necklace to her father. She had no doubt the lady was Mrs. Heasman.

Mr. Pollock, K.C., recalled Mrs. Heasman, who swore that the necklace produced was not hers.

Dr. Heasman and several other witnesses subsequently gave evidence to the effect that the necklace produced was not the one given to Mrs. Heasman in India.

Mr. Justice Phillimore said the case was an unsatisfactory one, and he had doubts about it, but he was not satisfied that Mrs. Heasman left her necklace with the defendants. There must be judgment for the defendants with costs, except for an allowance of £30 that he would make to the plaintiff. His lordship added that he did not believe the necklace produced in court was the plaintiff's.

SIR CHARLES CLEVELAND.

[Associated Press.]

ALLAHABAD, August 17.

Sir Charles Cleveland, Director of Criminal Intelligence in India has obtained one month's extension of leave at Home. He will rejoin his appointment at the end of October.

The annual Conference of the members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants will be held at Bangalore on 21st and 22nd instant. It is expected that the failure of the recent strike will be one of the subjects discussed a the Conference.

SITAPUR CASE.

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S EXPLANATION.

CHARGES "GROSSLY MISLEADING.

ACTION ONLY MINISTERIAL.

DUE TO SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS.

VIGOROUS REPUDIATION.

The following explanation of his action in the Sitapur case, dated July 19, was made by Sir John Hewett:—

I am asked to explain my action in the case of Chutkau Singh and Sikhdar Singh convicted of murder and sentenced to death by the Court of the Judicial Commissioners of Oudh—after having been acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Sitapur, Mr. Bell, a member of the Indian Civil Service of 21 years' standing—and subsequently executed in accordance with the sentence. A third man, Ganga Singh, was sentenced on appeal to transportation for life. The order of acquittal was passed by the Sessions Judge on February 22nd, 1912: the appeal before the Judicial Commissioners was filed on July 10th: the Judicial Commissioners passed sentence on August 16th: the petition for mercy from the condemned prisoners reached me on August 27th: it was rejected on August 31st: the legal adviser of the condemned prisoners apparently received the order of rejection on September 2nd: on September 6th a petition to the Government of India reached me, which I withheld for reasons to be detailed below: on 9th September the two prisoners sentenced to death were executed. The points on which I understand that my explanation is specially wanted are (1) the delay in filing the appeal in the Judicial Commissioners' Court, and (2) my action in refusing to send on to the Government of India a petition for mercy from the prisoners sentenced to death which could not reach their headquarters at Simla within the time prescribed by their rules. In order to explain and justify my action it will be necessary to enter into considerable detail.

It may possibly prevent some confusion if it is explained at the outset that the Sessions Judge of Sitapur exercises jurisdiction in both the Sitapur and Kheri districts, and that the case arose in the latter district. I should also explain that the Government of India and the Governor-General in Council are equivalent terms for the Supreme Government in India, and that when the term High Court is used in dealing with the facts of this case it means the Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, whose Court is, under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, the High Court for the part of the country where Kheri lies.

MURDER TRIALS IN INDIA.

There are some very important points of difference between the criminal law in England and that in India, to which it is necessry to draw attention. In the first place a trial for murder in England is held by the High Court of Judicature. In India the High Courts do not, except when trying European British subjects or persons charged with offences committed within their original jurisdiction in the Presidency towns, exercise original powers in the trial of offenders against the criminal law. A person against whom there is a *prima facie* case of having committed an offence for which a magistrate cannot himself try him, as for instance, murder, is committed by the magistrate for trial by the Sessions Judge.

Secondly, when a person is convicted of murder the Court need not, as it must in England, pass a sentence of death; it can, if the circumstances do not, in its opinion, demand the penalty of death, pass a sentence of transportation for life.

Thirdly, the order of a Sessions Judge sentencing a prisoner to death is not final; before it becomes so it must be confirmed by a Bench of the High Court of two Judges.

Fourthly, the Government (i.e., in Oudh the Lieutenant-Governor) has the power to give sanction to the institution of an appeal to the High Court against an order of acquittal passed by a Sessions Judge or a Magistrate. If the order was passed in a trial that has been held with assessors, the appeal lies both on the facts and the law: if it was passed in a trial held with a jury the appeal can only be made on a point of law. The case against Chutku Singh, Sikhdar Singh and Ganga Singh was tried by the Sessions Judge with assessors, and the order of acquittal was, therefore, appealable by the Government, both on the facts and on the law.

This power of appeal against an order of acquittal is not recklessly or even frequently exercised. The principles which I followed were that I would not give sanction to the filing of such an appeal unless (1) the legal adviser of Government considered that the possibilities were strongly in favour of its being successful and (2) the case was of such a nature that the interests of the Indian population or of the Government should, if possible, be reversed. There were in the United Provinces during my term of office as Lieutenant-Governor some 30,000 cases of acquittal in cases cognizable by the police, i.e., in the more important offences, against which the Government might have appealed. It appealed in 78 cases only. Of the 78 appeals 57 (73 per cent.) were successful. I cannot give the number of murder cases included in the figure 78, but they were very few. There were many cases in which, acting on the advice of my legal adviser, I declined to give sanction to the institution of an appeal when this course had been recommended to me by other authorities.

PROCEDURE IN APPEALS.

The Magistrate of the District is the authority who makes the first against an order of acquittal. He acts on his own initiative or at the suggestion of the Public Prosecutor. The fact that a person has been acquitted by the Sessions Judge becomes known to the Magistrate of the District officially when the calendar of offences tried by the Sessions Judge, at a particular Sessions reaches him. It is not till then that he can become apprized of the reasons for the acquittal, as set forth in the judgment of the Sessions Judge; this stage is not reached till some time after the order of acquittal has been passed. It may take a fortnight or three weeks for the Magistrate of the District to be in a position to read and consider the order of acquittal.

The Magistrate of the District—if he wishes the Government to sanction an appeal in a case of acquittal—has to prepare a statement of the case, setting out in detail his reasons for asking for the sanction, and to submit it through his official superior, the Commissioner of the Division. The latter officer has to forward it, with his recommendation, to the Lieutenant-Governor.

If the Magistrate of the District recommends—and the Commissioner endorses his recommendation—that an appeal should be made against an acquittal, the case, when it reaches the Lieutenant-Governor, is forwarded to the Legal Remembrancer for advice. The Legal Remembrancer, in considering the circumstances of each individual case, has to pay regard to the rulings of the different High Courts regarding the limitations within which they will exercise the power of reversing an order of acquittal.

Appended to this explanation is a statement showing the date of each step taken in this case between the acquittal of the accused on February 22nd, and the filing of the appeal on July 10th. Mr. Neave—the District Magistrate of Kheri—went on leave towards the end of March. He had obviously not had time to consider the order of acquittal before he left Kheri. He was relieved by Mr. Campbell, who, on taking up his new office, would naturally find himself much occupied. When the statement of cases disposed of by the Sessions Judge of Kheri was placed before Mr. Lindsay—the senior Judge of the Judicial Commissioners Court—he called for the record, and, after perusing it, called the attention of the Public Prosecutor to the case. Mr. Lindsay had nothing to do with the hearing of the appeal. The Public Prosecutor addressed the District Magistrate of Kheri on April, 20th. On May 3rd, the District Magistrate of Kheri wrote a memorandum recommending that an appeal should be made. This recommendation reached the Local Government on May 15th, and, after consulting the Legal Remembrancer, I sanctioned the institution of the appeal on May 25th. On receipt of this sanction the Legal Remembrancer had to obtain certified copies of all the records and papers, to prepare the memorandum of appeal, and to instruct counsel. The Government Pleader was directed by him on July 5th to file the appeal and filed it on July, 10th. Each step in the procedure for filing an appeal on behalf of Government in a case like this requires deliberation, and cannot be hurried. The law prescribes six months as the period within which an appeal must be filed: this appeal was filed in four months and nineteen days. It is not unlikely that had different steps anterior to the filing of the appeal taken a shorter time, the criticism might have been that it was too hastily instituted; in any case the law recognises that deliberation is necessary, and has fixed the period within an appeal may be filed at six months. In this instance the appeal was filed six weeks before the period of limitation would expire.

APPEAL SANCTIONED.

In this case the Legal Remembrancer advised that an appeal should be made. A very brutal murder had been committed. I was advised that a failure of justice had occurred, and that an appeal would probably be successful. The fact that some sections of the people in the neighbourhood are inclined to be lawless, and that the law-abiding portions of the population would be prejudiced if a crime of this nature remained unpunished, had to be considered. I determined that the circumstances of this particular case justified me in giving sanction to the institution of an appeal.

The order sanctioning the institution of an appeal was transmitted to the Legal Remembrancer for him to prepare the grounds of appeal and to arrange for the filing of the appeal. The giving of this sanction did not mean that I had determined in my own mind that the men were guilty of murder; it meant that I was advised that the Sessions Judge had not weighed the evidence properly, with the result that a very brutal crime would go unpunished to the detriment of the country-side, and it was most probable that the High Court would hold that the men ought to have been convicted. The giving of sanction to an appeal in these circumstances could not render me unfit to determine, in case of a conviction, whether the Government should or should not exercise its power of clemency.

The description of the procedure of the Judicial Commissioners in Mr. Swift McNeill's words "what they did was to read the record" does not accurately describe it. They acted strictly in accordance with the law, and precisely as they would have acted had the case been one of a conviction for murder by the Sessions Judge, sent to them by that Court for confirmation of the sentence and with an appeal by the condemned prisoners. The accused were not present during the hearing of the appeal, but no application for their personal attendance seems to have been made, and every opportunity was given for their case to be placed before the Appellate Court in the most complete manner. Mr. John Jackson, a barrister of over 20 years' practice, who had represented the accused before the Sessions Judge appeared on their behalf before the Judicial Commissioners also. The reputation of the Courts is best defended by their own public utterances, and it would be presumptuous of me to attempt to reply to the criticisms that have been made in the House of Commons of the action of the Judicial Commissioners. Their justification is contained in their own judgment, which deals fully with the credibility of the evidence, with special advertence to the act that a Sessions Judge of long service had, agreeing with the majority of the assessors, refused to believe it, and with the question of the form of punishment of the two elder men for their share in what the Court regarded as a brutal, cold-blooded and premeditated murder. Both the Judicial Commissioners were men of great knowledge, capacity and uprightness, the one an Englishman, the other a Brahman. There was not the slightest likelihood that in dealing with a case of the kind they would come to a conclusion not justified by the evidence, or pass a sentence not demanded by the facts of the case.

So far as my own conduct is concerned in giving sanction to the institution of the appeal, I submit that there is nothing that merits criticism. When both the administrative and executive advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor—the Magistrate of the District, the Commissioner of the Division, and the Legal Remembrancer, to the Government—unite in advising him that there is a convincing case for an appeal in respect of a crime of such seriousness as this particular murder, he is bound to give the sanction necessary for the High Court to entertain it. The judgment of the High Court proves conclusively that the sanction was rightly given in this case.

PETITION FOR MERCY.

I now pass to the petition for mercy. Any prisoner under sentence has the right to petition the Lieutenant-Governor for mercy, and, if this petition is unsuccessful, to petition the Governor-General in Council. There is no duty that a Lieutenant-Governor is called on to perform which imposes a sense of greater responsibility than that of considering a petition for mercy from a prisoner, sentenced to death by the High Court. And this sense of responsibility is hardly lessened by the fact that the High Court will, in every such case, have itself determined that only a sentence of death, and not the smaller punishment of transportation for life will fit the crime.

Crimes affecting human life are more numerous in the United Provinces than in any other part of India; there are three to every one in Bengal. Some 600 murders are committed every year, and the average number of death sentences is nearly 150. The duty of disposing of petitions for mercy in these cases has weighed heavily on me. Feeling the weight of responsibility in regard to them, I endeavoured to ensure my dealing properly with them by taking special precautions to obtain in advance copies of the evidence, so that I might have sufficient time to read and think it over thoroughly.

The petition for mercy in this case reached me on 27th August, 11 days after the sentence, and 14 days before the date of execution. It was considered by me with the care and attention that I was in the habit of giving to all such cases. The Judgment of the Judicial Commissioners seemed to me to demonstrate that the case against the prisoners was absolutely clear. The murder was a most brutal one, committed within the village site and at a time when the villagers must have been at home, and not outside in their fields. The deceased's body was found to have some 40 wounds on it. I could discover no ground whatever for disagreeing from the view of the High Court that the circumstances of the case demanded that two of the accused should be sentenced to death. I, therefore, refused to interfere on their behalf. This decision was given on 31st August and intimation of it reached the petitioner's counsel, I believe, on September 2nd, the execution being fixed for September 9th. Mr. Jackson seems not to have acted for the prisoners in the last stages of the case. The proper course—following the procedure laid down in this class of case—which is well known to the members of the Bar Libraries in India, was for the counsel to present at once to the Lieutenant-Governor a petition for transmission to the Government of India, and I should have forwarded it immediately for their orders. Instead of doing so, he telegraphed to the Government of India asking them to postpone execution. This telegram was received by the Government of India on September 4th. The request for the postponement of the date of execution was rejected by them in a telegram also dated September 4th, in which I was directed to deal with the case according to rule. The petition to the Government of India for mercy, subsequently received by me from an Indian barrister, reached me on September 6th at a time which did not, under the postal arrangements, admit of its being delivered at Simla 48 hours before the time fixed for the execution. I, therefore, in accordance with the general rule and the specific instructions given to me in this case, refused to forward the petition.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS.

In construing the rule, I had some specific instructions given by the Government of India in individual cases to guide me. The rule was prescribed by the Government of India in order to prevent executions from being postponed unnecessarily. In 1911 Sir Leslie Porter the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces during my absence on the Coronation Durbar Committee, had forwarded to the Government of India a petition from a prisoner under sentence of death on the ground that there was a possibility that it might reach them 48 hours before the time fixed for the execution. It did not, as a matter of fact, reach them within the prescribed period. The Lieutenant-Governor was told that the petition should not have been forwarded. Again, several instances occurred in which a telegram was received by me as Lieutenant-Governor informing me that a petition to the Government of India for mercy would be subsequently sent. The telegram would come in time to reach the Government of India more than 48 hours before the time fixed for the execution, while the petition could not reach them till too late. A telegram of this nature was actually received by me in this case on September 4th. In several cases of this nature I sent on the telegram with the papers of the case in order that the Government of India might be apprised of the facts before the petition could reach them. The Government of India did not approve of my action and I was directed to deal with such cases according to rule, and not to send the papers of a case on till the actual petition for mercy was received. It was thus evident to me that the Government of India held me strictly to the duty of refusing to send on a petition which could not reach them at least 48 hours before the time fixed for the execution, save in the two exceptions mentioned by Mr. Montagu viz., in (1) when any consideration was set forth in the petition or there were any circumstances in the case which, in my opinion would be likely to lead the Government of India to take a different view of the case from that taken by me; (2) when the case was one in which for some special reason public interest had been aroused. Neither of these two exceptions arose in this particular case.

MINISTERIAL ACTION.

I understand that it is contended that, because I had given sanction to an appeal being instituted against the acquittal of the accused in the Lower Court, I should have assumed that the Government of India might differ from my view. But my action in giving sanction to the filing of the appeal was in a sense ministeriaal, and based entirely on advice given by others; before giving it I had not to come to any conclusion that the accused were necessarily guilty. I was informed that there had been a failure of justice, and that it was probable that the Court of Appeal would come to this conclusion. The sanction given by me merely amounted to this—"let the matter go to the Court of Appeal for its consideration." When it became my duty to examine the judgment of the Judicial Commissioners in connection with the petition for mercy referred to me by the prisoners, the case appeared to be so clearly proved against the accused, and the murder to be one of such an atrocious character, that the sentence of death seemed to be the only appropriate one for the two ring leaders In view of these considerations, I did not, when the petition to the Government of India reached me, conceive it possible that they would take a different view of the case from that taken by me. Consequently, in accordance with the prescribed rules, I withheld the petition. It would have been quite easy to shift all responsibility in the case to the Government of India. But that is not my conception of the duty of a Lieutenant-Governor in dealing with a case in such circumstances. The Government can at any time restrict his duties and responsibilities but, within the duties assigned to him and the responsibilities imposed on him, it is incumbent on him to exercise without fear or favour the powers entrusted to him.

Mr. Montagu has stated in the House of Commons that the Secretary of State for India doubts whether in the circumstances, the direction vested in me by the rules was wisely exercised. Expression was publicly given to this doubt without my having been given any oportunity whatever, whether verbally or in writing, of explaining my action. I was at hand and could have been summoned at any moment. I contend that my order withholding the petition for mercy was strictly in accordance with the terms of the Government of India's own rule and with their own intentions as shown by their orders interpreting it and that the discretion with which I was vested was properly exercised. And this conclusion is, I submit, supported by the fact that the third prisoner—sentenced to transportation for life—appealed to the Government of India, and that his appeal was rejected.

MISSTATEMENTS IN THE HOUSE.

I have now given my explanation on the facts of the case, the delay in filing the appeal and the exercise of the discretion to withhold the petition for mercy to the Governor-General in Council. I might end here, but I think it right to call attention to the remarkable mistakes and misconceptions regarding Indian law, procedure and practice which characterized the speeches made in the House of Commons by some of my critics in this case. The following statements were made by Mr. Swift MacNeill:—

(1) That the judicial and administrative arrangements in Oudh are peculiar: "Instead of Judges they have commissioners; instead of Magistrates they have Sub-Commissioners and petty Sessions Judges; and instead of a Lieutenant-Governor, although he has all the powers of one, they have a Chief Commissioner." Mr. Montagu has pointed out the incorrectness of these remarks so far as they relate to the Judicial Commissioners and the Sessions Judges. I need only add that the statement "instead of Judges they have Commissioners" was true prior to 1891, when the law was changed so as to provide for the appointment of Sessions Judges of the same class and with the same powers as in the most advanced parts of British India. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces was also Chief Commissioner of Oudh till 1902 when the title of the Chief Commissioner ceased to exist owing to a law having been passed creating the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces. That Mr. Swift MacNeill should have been inaccurately informed on these points is, perhaps, not a matter for surprise, but Sir Henry Cotton, who furnished him with information and inspired his attack on me, should know the truth as well as I do.

(2) Proceeding on these and other false assumptions Mr. Swift MacNeill observed "Then" (i.e., on 10th July), "the Chief Commissioner himself" (i.e., the Lieutenant-Governor) "directed the Crown Prosecutor of the District" (i.e., the District Magistrate of Kheri, vide Mr. Swift MacNeill's remark on page 116 of the official report of the discussion) "to appeal not to the High Court of Allahabad, but to the Chief Commissioners of the United Provinces" (i.e., the Judicial Commissioners of Oudh) "to re-try the case." It is difficult to imagine a sentence more full of incorrect statements than this one. I did not direct the District Magistrate of Kheri to file an appeal; and if I had done so, he could not have field one. What I did was to give to the Legal Remembrancer of the United Provinces Government—on his assurance that he thought that an appeal would be successful—the sanction necessary to satisfy the High Court that the conditions prescribed for the filing of an appeal by the Government against an order of acquittal had been fulfilled. The sentence under reference conveys the insinuation that an order was given by me to appeal to the Judicial Commissioners of Oudh in preference to the High Court at Allahabad. The only possible explanation of this insinuation is that I applied to the Judicial Commissioners in preference to the High Court at Allahabad because I thought them more likely to reverse the order of acquittal. It is not necessary to say more in refutation of this gross insult to the Judicial Commissioners and myself than that the High Court at Allahabad had no jurisdiction in the case at all and could not have admitted an appeal had I asked it to do so.

AN UNFAIR CHARGE

(3) Mr. Swift MacNeill correctly stated that the petition for mercy received from the condemned prisoners was rejected by me on August 31st. He went on to say that it reached the prisoners' Counsel on September 2nd. This date is no doubt, correct, but the following words "the execution meantime had been fixed for the 9th September" are grossly misleading. The date for the execution was fixed by the Sessions Judge, in accordance with standing rules, as soon as he received the warrant from the Judicial Commissioners, and had been fixed before the appeal of 27th August, was presented to me. The statement is calculated to lead people to think that I disposed of this petition, and then proceeded to fix an early date for the execution in order to make it more difficult for the prisoners to lay a petition for mercy before the Government of India. The Lieutenant-Governor has no power to fix the date of an execution. He can say that a man shall not be hanged on the date fixed by the Sessions Judge, but, if another date has to be fixed, it is fixed by the Superintendent of the Jail in accordance with standing orders.

(4) Mr. Swife McNeil asserted that I "stimulated" the retrial I have already explained the circumstances which show that the use of this term was quite unjustifiable. The points to be taken in the appeal are, in such cases, left to the Legal Remembrancer.

(5) Mr. Morrell suggested that I was promoted in the order of the Star of India when the facts connected with this case were perfectly well-known to the Government. I naturally wish to refer as little as possible to this matter, and all I need say is that my promotion was announced on Dec. 12, 1911 and that the murder took place a fortnight later—on Dec. 25.

(6) Mr. Dillon stigmatised my conduct as "inhuman." As he prefaced his remarks on the case by saying "knowing absolutely nothing of the circumstances of this particular case I approach this question with an absolutely open mind" those who read this judgment of his in Great Britian will, doubtless, be able to discount it. But the case is different in India. People there believed that Members of Parliament speak with authority, and still attach an exaggerated importance to their utterances. The public use of the epithet "inhuman." to describe the conduct of a man, when holding high office under the Crown, who has had no opportunity of saying a word in his defence and cannot respond to the charge at the time when it is made, is monstrously unfair.

"AN OFFICIAL MURDER."

I repudiate, with all the vigor in my power, the description of my conduct as "inhuman." and the suggestion made by Sir William Byles that the circumstances of the case constitute "an official murder." An Englishman (I use the term in its broadest sense) does not, when he goes to serve his King in India, leave behind him the instincts on which his race prides itself. One of the best of these instincts is a desire to help the oppressed and to remedy wrong. A Lieutenant-Governor deals with a case like the one under consideration without any personal feeling whatever. The people of the tract in which the murders occurred are impulsive, have very little regard for the sanctity of human life, and, especially in case in which their women or their title to landed property are concerned, let nothing stand in the way of their ends, however wicked those may be. If a brutal murder like this one goes unpunished, the escape of the perpetrators of it encourages others to attempt similar crimes. The security and contentment of all the well-disposed men and of their women and children are threatened if encouragement is given to the evilly-disposed, to think that they can flout the law. I claim that I was not in any step taken in the disposal of this case, actuated by any desire to be harsh or inhuman to the miserable men who were convicted of a very brutal murder In dealing with the circumstances connected with it I was influenced by a genuine and honest desire to do my best to protect the interest of the well-disposed and law-abiding members of the country-side generally, and I confidently assert that servants of the Crown in India, of whom I am proud to have been one, are, when dealing with cases of this nature, actuated only by a genuine solicitude for the welfare of the millions of peaceful men, women and children entrusted to their charge.

DIARY OF THE CASE.

22nd February 1912. Sessions Judge acquitted accused.

13th March. Sessions statement prepared and signed by Sessions Judge.

29th March. Sessions statement placed before Registrar of Judicial Commissioner's Court.

9th April. Judicial Commissioner called for the record and police diaries.

19th April. Mr. Lindsay, Judicial Commissioner, called Public Prosecutor's attention to case.

20th April. Public Prosecutor addressed the District Magistrate of Kheri.

8th May. District Magistrate forwarded to Commissioner his recommendation that an appeal should be filed.

15th May. Commissioner's latter forwarding and endorsing District Magistrate's recommendation was received by the Local Government.

20th May. The local Government referred the case to the Legal Remembrancer.

25th May. The Lieutenant-Governor, after considering, the Legal Remembrancer's report, sanctioned the institution of the appeal.

5th July. The Govenment Pleader directed by Legal Remembrancer to file appeal.

10th July. Appeal filed and admitted.

PALITANA FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The following more subscriptions have been received towards the Palitana Relief Fund:—Fund collected by Magandas Khimchand of Alamner, Rs. 1,263; Fund collected by Kamdar Keshavlal Shamalji of Jetpur, Rs. 705; From the Royal Basa Club of Rangoon, Rs. 741; Sinabai Bapuchand Shivchand of Bedka, Rs. 500; Fund collected by the grocers of Madras, Rs. 400; Visheshrimali Jain Shwetambari Fund of Dharmji, Rs. 135; Manager, Mr. Shapurji Dorabji, Bombay, Rs. 100; Total of sums less than Rs. 50, Rs. 149-15-6; Sums previously received, Rs. 1,00,340-12-3; Total Rs. 1,03,668-0-9.

This fund has also received one bail containing 239 pairs of Dhottars from Mulji Jetha and Sha Hakamchand Ratanchand of Bombay, a bag of old clothes from Messrs. Bhurabhai Chhaganlal and Chhotamlal Motichand of Petlad, two bails containing old clothes from Mr. Lakhmichand Lalloo, together with five bails of old Rajais, one basket of old clothes and caps from Sha Popat Purshottam of Rajkote, three bags of old clothes from Anandji Fulchand of Sanand, and 401 Thaljs and 401 Vatakas of brass from Jamnadas Bhagubhai of Ahmedabad.

KING AND QUEEN IN SOUTH LONDON.

NEW HOSPITAL OPENED.

It was Children's Day at Denmark Hill on July 21, when the King, accompanied by the Queen, opened the new King's College Hospital, says the "Daily News." The huge building shortly to be given over to the alleviation and healing of the suffering multitudes of South London rang with merry laughter—a happy beginning to a noble enterprise. And it was the children—gaily dressed little ones attended by their fathers and mothers—who for a brief spell carried the Spirit of Happiness into London's latest hospital institution.

The King and Queen had driven in an open carriage from Buckingham Palace through ranks of South London's cheering populace and gaily decorated streets. There was no glitter about the journey. The King was among his people on an errand of mercy, for the new "King's" on Denmark Hill is in the heart of a district where a million and a half of very poor people spend their everyday lives. To them it brings the advantage of the most modern hospital in the world, equipped with all that is best in medical science.

PLANNED ON A GREAT SCALE.

The King and Queen saw for themselves the immense scale upon which the new hospital has been planned. One corridor alone—the main hospital corridor—is 900 feet long, and from this immense promenade open out the King Edward VII. and the King George V. ward blocks. They visited the bathing and massage and casualty departments, the dispensary, and other buildings necessary for the great work of healing, and in all of which they were gravely interested.

When, however, they arrived at the outpatients' department, a large, light splendidly ventiled waiting hall, with a buffet in the centre, the scene changed from grave to gay. A platform had been erected and scarlet-upholstered chairs placed for the King and Queen. Flowers and palms were banked at the sides, and the hall itself was filled to overflowing. The whole of the front rows were given up to gaily-dressed children—boys and girls carrying purses which the Queen had consented to receive.

The Queen was the first to enter the hall, with the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, chairman of the hospital, and step on to the platform. She wore a striking and beautiful gown of Royal blue embroidered ninon over white satin and a hat trimmed with a profusion of peonies. The King was in morning dress, and chatted with Lady Ester Smith, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Southwark, and others who have been connected with the "King's" removal enterprise.

QUEEN'S INFORMAL COURT.

Then the Queen held an informal Court, at which the principal courtiers were small boys and girls, all nicely dressed, and carrying silken bags of money—contributions to the hospital removal Fund. The little boys and girls had been rehearsed for this function, but it was their unrehearsed efforts to do the right thing which kept everybody, including the King and Queen, in roars of laughter.

Never did King or Queen receive such charming, simple, and devoted homage. There were no Court officials to give instructions. The merry little boys and girls, all a-flutter with excitement, mounted the platform and in the homeliest way bowed, or curtseyed, or kissed the Queen's hand, or shook hands with the King, or did anything they fancied.

One little fellow of three, a picture of a boy, in a white satin sailor suit, handed his purse to the Queen and was rewarded with such a friendly smile that when he passed on to the King he offered to shake hands. King George saw the chubby little hand pushed out half apologetically and stepped forward to grip it, but before he could do so the little fellow had recollected something and, covered with confusion, threw himself into the arms of a nurse at the end of the stage.

Another interesting presentation at Queen Mary's informal Court was Mary Gibson, the resident housemaid, who has been in the service of the hospital for 22 years. Mary presented a nice fat silken purse to the Queen. George Till, who has been operating theatre attendant for 31 years, also handed a purse to the Queen. He wore a brown holland smock, with red collar and cuffs.

When all the purses had been collected—the amount was £3,700—the King declared the hospital open, and hoped that its splendid work might long continue in its new home.



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LORD ROSEBERY ON MANNERS.

THEIR COMMERCIAL VALUE.

A man who respects himself is always well-mannered to others.

It is always a bad sign if people have not the spirit of reverence themselves, even if it be only outward reverence.

Manners have an enormous commercial value in life.

These maxims, and others were enunciated by the Earl of Rosebery on July 28th for the benefit of the boys at the Royal Grammar School, Guildhall, says the "Daily News."

It was Speech Day, and Lord Rosebery presented the prizes and seized the occasion to deliver an interesting address on "Good Manners."

He opened with the remark that he was addressing the boys—not the parents. Sometimes one had to address both bodies; that was a very awkward thing to do. He would not say that boys and parents were permanently hostile—(laughter)—"but," he added, "there is certainly a great difference of view on many questions, such as pocket money." (Loud laughter.)

Another question on which boys and parents disagreed, Lord Rosebery thought, was as to the amount of work an able-bodied boy should do.

A PRECOCIOUS MONARCH.

"I see," said the speaker, "that the school bears the name of that precocious young king, Edward VI." It was a great thing to go back so far and to feel that, through all those centuries, this thin stream of learning—thin in quantity but not in quality—had been flowing through this ancient town.

There was a point in the statutes, framed 300 years ago, rather left out of sight on these occasions:

> Absence from church without just cause must be punished, and cleanliness of life, genuinely decent speech, humility, courtesy, and good manners are to be established by all good means.

"The point I wish to labour is that of courtesy and good manners," said Lord Rosebery. The necessity of that had been seen by one of the great saints of the educational calender, William of Wykeham, the founder of Winchester and of New College, Oxford, long before the time these statutes were framed.

"Why did those men of the early seventeenth century emphasise courtesy and good manners?" asked the speaker. "I take it for two reasons: first, that they were models of courtesy and good manners themselves.

THE GREATEST ENGLISHMEN.

"The men of the seventeenth century were, I suspect, the greatest breed of Englishmen that England has ever produced. Partly because they possessed good manners themselves, and partly because they realised the enormous importance of courtesy and good manners in the common transaction of life." (Hear, hear.)

English people and, he was afraid, still more, Scottish people, had never been famous for good manners.

"At one time, I think, there was a sort of John Bull feeling in England that good manners were a device for the dancing, frog-eating Frenchman, whom it was our duty to despise and defeat—(laughter)—but that was a false view. Good manners are charity towards your fellow-men, a part of your duty to your neighbours, but also, a sign of self-respect. (Cheers.)

"They who visited schools were apt to judge of the character of a school by the respect the boys paid to their masters. Of a school where the boys did not touch their hats to their masters when they met them, they formed, perhaps erroneously, a poor opinion.

RESPECT FOR OURSELVES.

"What is it we mean when we touch our hat to our master? Don't we mean that he is the head of the community, and that therefore, as the head of our community, we are paying ourselves a tribute by exalting him."

Lord Rosebery instanced the case of the King. When the King went through the streets they took off their hats to him, as a mark of respect to him and as a mark of respect to ourselves for "by that we show our veneration for the head of the community to whom we belong, and in that way to the community itself of which we are a part."

"I think," added his lordship, "that there has been a decay of manners in England and Scotland and all over the world. It is not limited to our own people, by any means. You see it on the Continent just as much, but, depend, upon it, it is a bad sign."

KRUPP SCANDAL.

ALLEGED BETRAYAL OF ARMY SECRETS.

S LETTER.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Berlin wired as follows on Thursday, July 31:—

Four artillery officers and a non-commissioned officer of the German Army, a departmental secretary of the War Office, and an employe of Messrs. Krupp, the great armaments firm, were placed on trial before the court-martial of the Berlin Command to-day on charges of having betrayed military secrets to Messrs. Krupp. The trial is the outcome of revelations made in the Reichstag on April 18 last by Herr Karl Liebknecht, a Social Democratic deputy. The prisoners are:

Lieutenant Tilian, of the ammunition factory at Spandau.

Lieutenant Hinz, of the artillery depot at Magdeburg.

Lieutenant Helmuth Schleuder, of the artillery depot at Coblenz.

Lieutenant Hoge, of the artillery inspection commission.

A non-commissioned artillery officer named Schmidt.

Herr Pfeiffer, departmental secretary at the Berlin War Office.

Herr Drose, a former artilleryman employed by Messrs. Krupp.

The four lieutenants were formerly non-commissioned officers and have not full rank as commissioned officers.

The chief figure in the charges which form the basis of the court-martial is an ex-chief artilleryman, Herr Maximilian Brandt, who was one of Messrs. Krupp's agents in Berlin. Herr Brandt, being no longer subject to military jurisdiction, is to be tried separately by the criminal courts at a later date.

The charges against Herr Brandt allege that his principal occupation was to maintain friendly relations with his former Army comrades, including officers, with a view to securing early information of proposed new artillery arrangements in the Army. Herr Brandt is accused of having cultivated particularly intimate relations with Herr Pfeiffer. Information obtained from Herr Pfeiffer and other officers and officials is said to have been secretly forwarded to Essen in packages as "corn-rolls." Herr Brandt is said to have sent 900 secret reports to Essen. The reports are referred to as "Corn-roll" No. so-and-so in the trial.

LOVE CAN TURN TO HATE.

A letter from a woman hairdresser to her discarded sweetheart, one of the accused lieutenants, was the feature of to-day's hearing of the trial. The court-martial is being held with complete publicity so far as the German Press is concerned. I am the only representative of the foreign Press who has been given permission to attend the trial. The proceedings are characterised not only with dignity and thoroughness, but also a fairness bordering on benevolence. They take place in camera only at intervals when matters prejudicial to the national defence are under consideration.

A letter from Fraulein Marie Wieczorek, the former sweetheart of Lieutenant Schleuder, was produced and read. She was obviously acquainted with the lieutenant's relations with Herr Brandt. The letter read:

> You do not seem to realise how bad this thing can be. It can become a world of scandal. Do not forget that nothing can be spun so fine that it will not some day be discovered. Do not carry matters too far, for love can be turned into hate.
>
> Best wishes.—Your MARIE.

The accused are charged with violation of the oaths of military secrecy, insubordination, and the acceptance of bribes from Herr Brandt. All the accused admitted having furnished Herr Brandt with information at various times between 1906 and their arrest in February, but denied that they had done so from motives other than those of "comradeship." They admitted eating and drinking with Herr Brandt, and on numerous occasions accepted money presents ranging from 5 shillings to £5, while in some cases they received loans of between £10 and £50.

Herr Drose, a Krupp employe, confessed that when he was placing artillery "order books" at Herr Brandt's disposal he was seeking Herr Brandt's aid in securing a position at Messrs. Krupp's. None of the accused would admit that he was conscious of betraying secrets in furnishing information to Messrs. Krupp. They regarded the alliance between Messrs. Krupp and the State as so close that there could be no misdemeanour in supplying information to the armaments firm. Lieutenant Hoge referred to the Kaiser's attendance at the Krupp centenary at Essen in 1912 as evidence of the extraordinary status the firm enjoyed. Each of the accused admitted giving Herr Brandt unquestioningly "anything he wanted."

SILVER WEDDING IN GAOL.

In consequence of private denunciations made by Herr Liebknecht before his revelations in the Reichstag, General von Herringen, the then War Minister, investigated the allegation that Herr von Dewitz, one of the Chief officials of Messrs. Krupp at Essen, had for years received regularly from the firm's agents in Berlin secret information obtained from the War Office and designed to enable the Essen firm to defeat rival firms in the securing of armaments contracts. The Socialist deputy furnished the War Minister with copies of some of the illicitly obtained reports. On February 7 seven arrests took place at the Berlin Office of Messrs. Krupp in the Vossstrasse, including those of the four artillery officers. After exhaustive cross-examination lasting many days the six accused who are subject to military jurisdiction confessed their guilt and were released on their own recognisances pending their trial. Herr Pfeiffer, the War Office official, "celebrated" his twenty-fifth wedding anniversary in prison.

The head of the Krupp firm is Herr Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, who in 1906 (when he was Herr von Bohlen) married Fraulein Bertha Krupp, the heiress of the former head of the firm. The Kaiser, who was present at the wedding, conferred on them the right to call themselves "Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach." The number of men employed by the Essen firm and allied concerns is about 200,000.

ALEXANDRA DAY COLLECTION.

DISTRIBUTION OF £41,446,15s.,10d. TO CHARITIES

A meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Alexandra Day Collection was held at the Mansion House on Monday July 28, says the "Times" there being present the Lord Mayor, Sir Marcus Samuel, Sir Ernes Hatch, and Lady Wilton, the chairman, and Miss E. May Beeman, the organizing secretary, of the Ladies' Executive Committee.

The revenue account submitted by the auditors, Messrs. Whinney, Smith and Whinney, chartered accountants, showed that the total collections in London and the suburbs, sales to provincial cities and towns, and percentages on the gross takings in the latter amounted to £24,608 14s. 2d. The cost of the flowers, baskets, moneyboxes, and sashes was £5,606 1s. 3d., and the administration and organizing expenses £1,821 18s. 5d., making together £7,427 19s. 8d., and leaving a net credit of £17,180 14s. 6d. The amount of cash at present available for distribution in London was £14,057. The stock of flowers, boxes, etc., on hand available for next year amounted to £2,622 17s. 11d.

In addition to the collections in London £23,068 12s. 6d. has been collected in the provinces up to date, and after the deduction of expenses and the payment to the head office of the cost of flowers and a percentage of the gross takings to cover their expenses, the balance has been distributed by the local committees among local charities.

DISTRIBUTIONS.

The total cash collections in London and the provinces to date have amounted to £41,446 14s. 10d.—namely, London, £18,378 2s. 4d., and provinces, £23,068 12s. 6d.

The following sums, to the amount in all of £6,155, were allotted by command of Queen Alexandra:—British Home and Hospital for Incurables, £500; Lord Mayor Treloar's Cripples' Home and Hospital, £250; the Church Army, £500; the Salvation Army, £250; Distressed Gentlefolks' Aid Association, £300; the *Gentlewoman's* Fund (Children's Salong), £100; Dr. Barnarde's Homes, £200; Belgrave Hospital for Children, £200; Hampstead General and North-West London Hospital, £100; Royal Blind Pension Society, £200; National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, £200; Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, £200; St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Plaistow, £150; Convalescent Home at Westgate, £100; Metropolitan Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, £200; Royal Dental Hospital, £200; Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses, £300; London Hospital, £200; Chelsea Hospital for Women and Children, £150; Alexandra Hospital for Hip Disease, £100; Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association, £200; Cripples' Institute, Belfast, £100; Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary, Margate, £20; St. John's Home, Raynes-park, £20; Royal Normal College for the Blind, £50; Bloomsbury Nursing Association, £250; Southern Convalescent Home, Lancing, £20; St. Mary's Home, Birchington, £25; Royal Maternity Charity, £100; City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, £150; Royal Female Orphan Asylum, £100; Church of England Homes for "Waifs and Strays," £50; St. John's Hospice for the Dying, £20; Alexandra Homes for Chronic Invalids, St. Leonards, £25; Croydon General Hospital, £100; Queen Alexandra's Cottage Homes, Eastbourne, £25; St. John's and St. Elizabeth's Hospital (Roman Catholic) £100; French Hospital, £1000; Surgical Aid Society, £100; Flower Girls' Christian Mission, £100; and Ventnor Hospital for Consumption, £100.

The committee also distributed nearly £8,000 among various hospitals and dispensaries in London, and paid due attention to the wishes of the local committees and those who had helped in the collection.

REFORM OF LORDS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SCATHING ATTACK.

EQUAL TREATMENT IN NEW CHAMBER.

Never, probably, since the occasion of the Investiture of the Prince of Wales a couple of years ago has Carnarvon had its emotions stirred so profoundly as they were this afternoon, wrote the "Daily Telegraph's" special correspondent at Carnarvon on July 31. Who was it that rekindled the fire of Welsh patriotism and sentiment in this wonderful way, casting the spell of holiday upon a whole district, and summoning to his presence in the largest building in Carnarvon an assemblage numbering from 10,000 to 12,000? The query is almost superfluous. It was none other than Mr. Lloyd George, momentarily fleeing the labours of Westminister in order to deliver an address at the headquarters of his constituency.

From far and near his audience came, men and women, young and old, animated by one common purpose—to testify their confidence in their hero, in spite of the attacks that have recently been made against him in connection with the Marconi affair. It was, indeed, to show that the Marconi controversy has in no wise undermined their esteem for the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the great demonstration was planned and carried out.

From the point of view of its organisers the gathering was a brilliant successess—certainly in the matter of numbers. In spite of a broiling sun, between 10,000 and 12,000 people submitted to be penned up for well-nigh three hours within the Pavilion, Carnarvon, a huge galleried building, in which the National Eisteddfod has more than once been held. For more than an hour before Mr. Lloyd George was due to appear people began to take their places in the building, and as during all that time every road in the town seemed to lead to the Pavilion, the meeting-place was gradually filled to its utmost limits. Thousands of these who thus came to hear and cheer Mr. Lloyd George were compelled to stand throughout the proceedings, which, by the way, were conducted for the most part in Welsh. But they made no demur.

WELSH SONGS AND SPEECH.

As was only to be expected, the audience very soon burst into song. Naturally the Welsh Anthem, "Land of my Father"—"Hen Wlad fy Nhadan"—had precedence, and a few minutes later it was followed by the well known Welsh hymn. "Marchog Eisu yn Llywddianus. In a totally different vein was the contribution which a boy of about 13 years subsequently made to the preliaminary music of the afternoon. Adopting something of the manner of the Penillion, and founding on the old Welsh melody known in English as "The Ash Grove," this boy, Jones by name, cleverly reeled off a sort of topical song, in which allusion was made, in turn, to the Suffragists, to the Marconi controversy, to the popularity of Mr. Lloyd George, and, incidently, to the prospect of his in time becoming Prime Minister. Every line of the ditty was followed with avidity, and loud cheers and laughter punctuated it at frequent intervals.

Mr. Lloyd George had a great reception when he entered the building in company with Mrs. Lloyd George and the chairman, the Rev. Even Jones. For a solid half-hour he listened to fervent protestations of unabated confidence in him, expressed with rhetorical fluency by successive speakers on the platform, and vigorously acclaimed by the thousands of enthusiasts who packed the arena and galleries. Before Mr. Lloyd George rose to speak, as he subsequently did amid a scene of tremendous enthusiasm, it had been rumoured that he would address his audience in Welsh. That only proved to be partially true: The bulk of his speech was certainly couched in Welsh, but again and again the right hon. gentleman lapsed into English in order to bring the salient points of his speech within the understanding of those among his audience who were unacquainted with Welsh. The spell he wove round his audience was practically unbroken from the first to last. He held them absolutely in the hollow of his hand, moved them to laughter or cheers, whipped them to wildest enthusiasm, thrilled them to the verge of tears time and again. In the main his speech, which occupied just an hour in the delivery, was a vigorous and heated attack upon the House of Lords for its vowed hostility to Radical and democratic legislation. The arrogant pretensions of the Peers, he declared, were so intolerable that Radicalism and democracy were on the eve of the sternest fight they had ever been called upon to wage. In the outset of his speech Mr. Lloyd George made an appeal to the audience to abstain from dealing harshly with possible Suffragist interrupters. "Leave them to the stewards," he said. As a matter of fact, however, the appeal proved to be quite unnecessary. The speech passed without the slightest interruption.

DEMOCRACY'S HOUR OF PERIL.

Below are the principal points of Mr. Lloyd George's speech:—

Liberalism is on its trial.

Democracy stands in greater peril at this hour than it has for generations in this country.

There is a deliberate conspiracy afoot in influential quarters—it is not for me to say how far it extends—to thwart and overthrow democratic government.

You are face to face with the greatest struggle for public liberty and public right that generations have witnessed in these islands.

By-and-by Liberal Governments and Liberal Parliaments, if the Peers have their way, will have no legislative powers except such as the Lords vouchsafe to leave them.

A Liberal Prime Minister will have to go round Belgravia every morning like a grocer's boy, ring the bell, and ask the butlers whether they will kindly ascertain what orders my lords have for the day.

It is easier for a camel to go though the eye of a needle than for a Liberal measure to satisfy the Tory doctrine of the mandate.

The Peers declare that they are prepared to resort to violence to prevent the House of Commons discussing measures the House of Lords and their friends do not like.

They make the rule under which the game is played. They insist on being umpire as well as players, and they invariably alter the rules when their turn comes to play.

Not only are they bad Constitutionalists, but they are wretched sportsmen.

Even the Parliament Act did not establish equality between the parties.

There has been a grat deal of talk about setting class against class. The most effective way of doing this is by setting class above class.

Tories seem to think they can choose their laws a la carte. They are negotiating revolution in this kingdom. The men who precipitate revolution rarely see them through.

The new Second Chamber will be one in which all parties, all sections, all creeds will have equal treatment.

I feel here to-day like a petrel who has been breasting the waves of an angry sea and riding on the wind through fierce tempest for some time and has just come down to rest a foot on the friendly rocks of his native shore. But I am sailing back immediately into the hurricane, for it is my element.

LADIES ON THE FRONT SEAT.

"DISTRACTING" TO MOTOR CAR DRIVERS.

Must ladies be banned from the front seats of motor-cars?

Is the presence of a fair one beside the driver so distracting as to be a danger to the public?

Mr. Plowden had something very interesting to say on these points at Marylebone Court in mail week in hearing a charge of manslaughter against a young motorist whose car had knocked down a woman in the Camden-road, says the "Daily News." He remarked that he had been struck during the proceedings by a young lady who was sitting by the side of the accused.

"Now I venture to express the opinion," he said, "that, speaking generally—of course there may be circumstances which justify a departure—no one driving a motor-car in the streets of London, least of all an amateur, should have a lady seated beside him at all. The car requires, and should receive, his undivided attention.

"It is only too easy to imagine how his attention may be distracted in a thousand ways by a person of the opposite sex sitting beside him. I am not for one moment suggesting that this young lady had anyhing to do with the accident, but, as a general rule, no young woman should be seated by the driver of any motor-car."

WHAT LADIES ARE.

Mr. Plowden proceeded to catalogue the ladies thus:

> Some are nervous.
> Some are inquisitive.
> Some are garrulous; and
> Some are attractive.

"In a thousand ways the driver may be taken off his guard," he added, "and an accident may occur. No precaution ought to be neglected which interfers with the safety of the public."

The defendant was Eric Hunter, of independent means, residing at 229, St. James's-court, Buckingham Gate, and the victim of his car was Elizabeth Ann Richards, a Hampstead cook. The only question was whether he drove at excessive speed and recklessly. The estimates of his speed given by witneses for the prosecution varied from 20 to 40 miles an hour; his own account was that it was 17 or 18. The accident occurred at night, and it was admitted that the woman stepped suddenly from behind a tramcar, hesitated on seeing the motor, stepped back, and finally rushed forward to her death.

"ONE OR FIVE!"

A police witness said the defendant remarked to him. "I am really very sorry. It meant either hitting the woman or killing five." This, Hunter's counsel interpreted as a statement, made in a moment of great agitation and distress, which was intended to convey that if he had gone on the pavement he might have killed five persons. Accused himself stated that it was impossible to avoid the woman. He added that he had driven 35,000 miles in 2½ years, and had never had an accident before; but he admitted two fines for exceeding the speed limit.

Mr. Plowden, remarking that he did not think any jury would convict, discharged the defendant.

LIFE BEYOND THE GRAVE

MR. ARCHER ON "SECRETS OF THE GREAT PERHAPS."

It is interesting to learn that purgatory is coming into fashion again, and that we Protestants, at our demise, have once more three courses open to us, writes Mr. William Archer in the "Daily News." In the hitherto accepted scheme of things, with its dual exit from the sublunary stage, some of us have wondered whether there was not a certain disproportion between cause and consequence. Life is at best not long: even Metchnikoff does not propose to extend it much beyond a century: and in some cases it is very short indeed, being measured by hours, or even minutes. Yet we have hitherto been assured that the incidents of this very narrow span are fraught with consequences immeasurable and irrevocable nothing less, in fact, than an eternity either of bliss or of woe. As Carryle put it:

> Choose well! Thy choice is
> Brief, and yet endless.

Some of us have felt, in all humility, that the alternative was a little too trenchant, and the choice too brief in proportion to its endlessness.

AN ESCAPE FROM A DILEMMA.

Purgatory, as the Rev. Arnold Pinchard points out, offers an escape from this dilemma. "It is a matter of common knowledge," says the Vicar of St. Judge's, Birmingham, "that out of a thousand men who die, 999 are much too good for hell and not nearly good enough for heaven." As this seems to imply that the precise qualifications for either destiny are matters of common knowledge, it might perhaps be safer to put the same point in a different way. There are certainly, in this populous world of ours, all possible degrees of merit and demerit between the extreme of goodness and the extreme of wickedness. Supposing that persons at the two ends of the scale are manifestly booked either for the dissyllabic or the monosyllabic goal, we must also assume that in the middle of the scale there is a more or less extensive debateable ground, in which merits and defects are pretty evenly balanced. Can we suppose, then, that a line is drawn through this debateable region, and that those who are only a hair's-breadth above the line, soar straight to paradise, while those who are only a hair's-breadth below it drop plummet-like into the abyss? We shrink from conceiving that so momentous an issue can depend practically on a toss-up; yet in millions on millions of cases there seems to be no escape from this conclusion, save by way of purgatory. Some authorities, indeed, get over the difficulty by declaring heaven to be like the Order of the Garter, inasmuch as there is "no d——d nonsense about merit" in its attainment; but this view, though it has still its adherents, does not seem to give general satisfaction.

NOTION OF PURGATORY.

In the notion of purgatory, on the other hand, there is something human and (one may almost say) attractive. It is thoroughly consonant with our habitaul idea of justice, which lies in establishing a sort of equation between crime and punishment, and attaching to wrong-doing a graduated tariff of expiatory pain. It is true that our earthly purgatories—convict-prisons, reformatories, and so forth—are not conspicuously successful in expelling the old Adam from human nature. They are not precisely schools for saints. Some people have even doubted whether there is any necessary connection between the infliction of pain and the ennoblement of character. But these are faddists, and the ordering of the Universe shows no trace of faddism. A more serious objection to the theory of purgatory is that it only postpones the the toss-up between two eternities. If the purificatory process is bound to succeed in all cases, then purgatory is a mere vestibule to heaven, and the appearance of a threefold exit is illusory. If, on the other hand, the contest between good and evil continues in purgatory, and the issue is uncertain, there will still be untold multitudes who lose heaven only by a hair's-breadth. Which ever way we turn, the subject seems beset with perplexities.

"EVOLUTIONARY STAGES."

The Rev. A. J. Waldron does not like the word purgatory, and "inclines to the idea of evolutionary stages." There he has the whole Hindu and Buddhist world on his side. According to the Oriental view, we are all, here and now, in purgatory, working our way, through countless transmigrations, to that re-absorption into Brahma which is the Oriental notion of Heaven. "This is the general process of evolution," I read in a Hindu text-book:

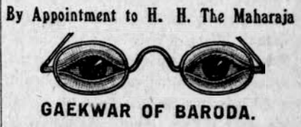
"But, while the general stream is onward, there are many little twists and turnings. A Jiva (soul) may slip backwards for a time, and stay a while in a stage that he has long left behind him. There is something he has not quite learnt, some power he has not quite evolved, and he falls into a lower stage again, as a boy at school, if he were idle, might be put back into a lower class. A Jiva which has reached the human stage may be attached to an animal, or to a plant, or . . . even to a stone, till he has learnt to use the human form better.

One does not quite see how the petrified Jiva is to go into training for higher humanity; but, details apart, this is an evolutionary scheme which has commended itself to countless millions of the human race. I wonder if it would satisfy the Rev. A. J. from better."

NO EVIDENCE AT ALL.

So the pundits deliver their oracles, and some "incline" to purgatory, and some to "evolutionary stages," and not a few to hell, *sans phrase*. And, frankly, if we are to go by documentary evidence, one cannot see but that the *sans phrase* people have it. If, moreover, we decide to allegorise away certain rather explicit texts, the plain fact is that we have no evidence at all to go upon, and are fantasticating in the void. The whole discussion shows how democracy has got into our mysteries of the human lot as subjects for the arbitrament of the ballot-box. There is a story (certainly true) of the deacons of an American congregation approaching a candidate for the pastorate to learn whether, in his view, there was any "let up" on eternal punishment—"for we must tell you, sir," they added, "our people won't stand it." In the same spirit, one would not be at all surprised to find some new theologian suggesting a referendum on purgatory. Meanwhile, argue as we may, and "incline" as we may, the secret of the Great Perhaps remains inviolate, and all we know for certain is that no other life can possibly be more strange and incredible than this one.

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POONA IN THE SEASON.

LADIES' LUNCHEON ON RACE-COURSE

COMING PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 15.

There was a Ladies' luncheon on the course before the races last Saturday. This, which is an innovation this year, is a very good one. One need not attire oneself in one's gladdest rags, if the day looks threatening, as one has to do for the luncheon at the Club, of Western India, and one is sure to be in time for the first race. It was a very pleasant afternoon with, for a wonder, no rain. There was a large Government House party, including His Excellency. Amongst others I noticed Lady Barrett, who was in a soft saxe blue with white foulard, Mrs. Rieu was in a tussore silk dress with a brown satin underskirt, Mrs. Windle looked very smart in Royal blue satin with hat to match, Mrs. Beamish was in pale blue, Mrs. Law in saxe blue with a black picture hat, Mrs. Walker in grey, Mrs. Murphy looking very charming in white, Mrs. Nicholas in a grey coat and shirt with powder blue facings, etc., etc. Amongst the men were General Aitken, General Smith, Mr. Clande Hill, Mr. Rieu, Colonel Cadell, Colonel Windle, Colonel Maxwell, Colonel Walker, Colonel Arthur Young, Colonel Daunt etc., etc. It was a bad afternoon for backers, only one favourite, Solution, winning during the afternoon, as though Money Gold won the Arab Trial Plate, there was almost as much money for his stable companion, Tajimulook, whom he beat by a head. As a matter if fact, Young Hyderi ought to have won this race. He led throughout, and only in the last stride he pecked, and allowed both Money Gold and Tajimulook to pass him. Baldwin won unexpectedly in the Karli Plate, and was worth Rs. 829 on the "tote". Other good dividends were Rs. 66-8-0 for Double Chin, Rs. 86-8-0 for Bambino, Rs. 160-8-0 for Satchite to win and Rs. 59-8-0 for a place, while in the last race of the day Ghalyum brought in Rs. 130-8-0 for a win and Rs. 48-8-0 for a place. The bands of the Dorsets and 117th Mahrattas played throughout the afternoon. The Gymkhana tent made its reappearance, as the decision not to send one down had been met with a storm of protests, every Gymkhana member not necessarily belonging to the Club of Western India.

KIRKEE HOUNDS.

The meet on Thursday 7th, was at Kalas, and there was a large field out. Among the ladies were Lady Barrett, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Fitz Gibbon, Mrs. Sweeny, Miss Fitz Gibbon, Miss Hill, Miss Couchman, Mrs. Morris etc. There were two excellent runs, each ending with a kite in the open, and the Master again killed a fox. He gave the brush to Mrs. Meyer and the mask to one of his whips, Mr. Wilson. On Saturday the meet was at the 8th milestone, Bombay Road. There were about thirty out including Lady Barrett, Mrs. Quin, Mrs. Cadell, Mrs. FitzGibbon, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Sweeny, Miss Hill and Miss Couchman. We had several good gallops after foxes over fairly good going, though of course the Vale of Tears is very rocky, but in each case scent failed, and we went back to drink Miss Moxon's tea without having killed. On Sunday the meet was at the 7th milstone, Nasik Road, but it was a bad scenting day, being bright and sunny, and though several foxes were viewed, scent failed almost at once. The same ladies as before were out with the addition of Mrs. Venn Ellis, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Carbould-Warren, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Vines, Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. Symons. On Tuesday the meet was at Digby. The field of about thirty included His Excellency, Miss Beaumont-Nesbitt, and a goodly contingent from Government House. No jacks were seen throughout, and though several foxes were viewed, they ran out of scent almost at once. To-morrow Colonel Roshar and the Officers of the Dorsets are providing breakfast at the meet, which is at Bhosari.

CHARITY BAZAR.

The members of the West of India Angling Association dined together on Friday at the Gymkhana and had their meeting afterwards. Colonel Palia is President, and Captain Middlemas,, S. T. Corps, the new Secretary vice Captain Hudson, R.E. The Bazaar in aid of the Panch Howd's Mission took place at the Gymnasium yesterday and to-day. It was opened by Lady Willington on the first day and by Lady Barrett to-day. There was a large attendance. The Bazaar had been organised by Miss Wood, and in addition to the stalls there were various side-shows a Cinematograph run by Mr. F. B. Stewart being about the most popular. The tea shop was presided over by Mrs. FitzGibbon, and Mrs. J. B. Smith, who were aided by about eighteen waitresses. There were also flower stalls, lace, brass ware, Japanese and various miscellaneous stalles. The band of the Dorsets was in attendance, while dinner was provided at the end, at which about 150 sat down. It ought to have been a great success, and that excellent charity the Panch Howd's Mission, should have benefited considerably.

CRICKET AND POLO.

To-morrow is the first Garden party at Government House. At cricket the Gymkhana did better against the Bombay Hindus on Monday and Tuesday, Kerr making a century, and Green-Armitage 78 and 38 not out. The latter may represent the Presidency against the Parsis, but Greig and Haughton are the only other Poona players, who seem likely to play. Polo is being played to-day for the first time on the Racecourse ground. This has been so long in making that one had almost despaired of ever seeing it completed. If it proves satisfactory, it is intended playing the Polo Tournament there. These start, the Senior on September 4th and the Junior on the 22nd. Very little polo has been possible lately though there was a game last week on Saturday morning. It looks now, however, as though we were going to get the longed for break, which we could all of us do wish for many reasons, not least to bring some flowers out in our gardens.

SECRET WEDDING SEQUEL.

Mrs. Sophie Marie Stevenson, of Clifton-gardens, Maida Vale, petitioned for a judicial separation in the Divorce Court on July 29, on the ground of the cruelty of her husband, Mr. Joseph Harold Stevenson, a black and white artist, now said to be in Canada.

Mrs. Stevenson said she was married secretly on June 6, 1908. She was 28, her husband being only 20. but in the certificate of marriage their ages were given as 23 and 22 respectively. He had never contributed to her maintenance. Her parents helped her financially. Soon after the marriage her husband called at her father's house where she was living, and claimed her as his wife, and they afterwards lived at various places in London.

Her husband stood nearly 6ft. 2in., and was a very powerful man. He frequently drank and assaulted his wife. Once he turned her out of the house in her night-gown; he had threatened to shoot her and to cut her throat. Ultimately he admitted he was living with an artist's model, and offered to give information of his misconduct on the payment of money, but the offer was refused.

His Lordship granted a judicial separation, with costs.

DOUBLE MARRIAGE SEQUEL.

DRAMATIC EPISODE IN WILL SUIT.

"DEAD" HUSBAND IN COURT.

SISTER'S OPPOSITION TO BROTHER'S WILL.

An action in which a sister is contesting a brother's will and which presents other remarkable features was partly heard on July 29th last in the Probate Division by Sir Samuel Evans, President, says the "Daily Mail."

The will was that of Reginald Percy Hamilton, late of Brington and previously of Marlow, Bucks, who died in August last, It was dated March 8, 1909, and left his property to his widow.

Mrs. Elizabeth Catherine Hamilton, the widow, as executrix propounded the will. The defendant opposing the will was Miss Jennie Ethel Elizabeth Hamilton, sister of the testator. Among the grounds of her opposition was an allegation that its execution was procured by the fraud and undue influence of the plaintiff.

Mr. Shearman, K.C., in opening the case, having described the defendant's accustaions as monstrous, said that in July 1908, before the late Lord Gorell, there was a contest concerning the will of Mr. Hailton's mother, who had been left £45,000 by her husband. In that case Mr. Hamilton was the plaintiff, and his sister (the defendant in the present action) was the defendant. She was successful in setting aside her mother's will on the ground of her brother's undue influence, and the parties divided the estate.

In November 1908, said Mr. Shearman, the sister attacked her brother in Chancery, and "to the great scandal of the Chancery Division" the matter was still going on. The sister had had six different solicitors during the Chancery proceedings and two in the present litigation.

Counsel then narrated the history of Mrs. Hamilton, the plaintiff. She married in 1893 Alfred Boothby Noble. They separated in 1899. At the end of seven years, believing Noble was dead, she married Mr. Hamilton. She had received a letter from her brother in South Africa stating that Noble was dead.

NOT DEAD BUT IN COURT.

"I believe there is some question now" said counsel "as to whether Mr. Noble is dead or not."

Mr. Marshall Hall: He is in court!

Mr Shearman: That is news to me.

At a later stage Mr. Hall asked if it was desired that Noble should stand up and show himself; but the President shook his head negatively.

The sister, Mr. Shearman further said, heard something about Noble being alive, and in consequence Mr. Hamilton and his wife consulted counsel on May 5, 1909 (Mr. William Ewart Graves, barrister, subsequently confirmed this in evidence), as to drafting a second will which would make certain that his money should pass only to his widow.

Mr. William Fairbrother, a cousin of Mr. Hamilton, produced the following letter, which came to him sealed, and in Mr. Hamilton's writing, after the latter's death. On the envelope were instructions that it was to be sent to the witness after the testator's death. It was dated Feburary 27, 1909:

Dear Fairbrother,—As my will is in your possession I am writing you this letter, containing my last wishes, confident that you will do all in your power to further them.

As I mentioned to you before, my wife's brother wrote to her from South Africa some years ago informing her that her husband had died out there. Recently some one told my wife that he, the husband, had been seen in England.

I am fully cognisant of my wife's past both as regards her husband and her daughter, and whatever complications may ensue it is my last wish (remembering the celebrated "Wagstaffe case") that the lady who now passes as my wife should succeed to my property as stated in my will, the said property on her death to pass to her daughter, failing issue of my own.

On no account do I wish any of my securities or effects to revert to my sister. Reg. P. Hamilton,

(The reference in the foregoing letter to "the Wagstaffe case" recalls a bigamy and probate romance which reached legal decision in 1907, whereby Mrs. Josephine Galland was allowed to retain the life interest bequeathed to her in the estate of Mr. J. Poole Wagstaffe, who, it was found, knew, when he went through a ceremony of marriage with her, that she had a husband living.)

The cross-examination of this witness elicited that the late Mr. Hamilton had married a Miss Grey, who divorced him in July 1904. He married the plaintiff on September 14, 1906, the day on which his mother made her will.

Mr. Shearman, as part of the plaintiff's case, said that in consequence of a suggestion that his wife had posed as a widow to him Mr. Hamilton made a statutory declaration on the day of his will that he had known all about Noble.

In the autumn of 1910, counsel also said, in consequence of Mr. Hamilton indulging in bouts of drinking he and his wife separated and so remained until his death. But nevertheless he wrote her very affectionate letters. One, of March 12, 1912, had these passages:

"MY HEART IN YOUR HEART."

Yesterday matinee at Lyceum to see Henry Ainley in the "Prisoner of Zenda." Show was rotten, but you remember the lines at the finish? "Your ring shall be on my finger, my heart in your heart, and the touch of no woman's lips save yours shall ever be on mine." That is why I suffer.

Reference was made to a letter the testator wrote to a solicitor concerning his sister, the defendant: "She is probably being made a fool of by these clairvoyants she is always consulting."

Miss Hamilton (at the close of the plaitiff's case) went into the box in support of her case. She first became acquainted with the plaintiff in 1905, the witness's brother introducing her as his friend Mrs. Millington.

The President: Did you know that your brother went through a form of marriage with her?—I was there.

In 1908, the witness said to counsel. her brother looked ghastly.

Why?—I thought he was drugged.

The President: You thought he was being poisoned?—The witness's reply was inaudible.

Were you very fond of your brother?— Very.

The President: What do you think he ought to have done? To have left this woman penniless?

The Witness: I have not thought. He wished to leave all his money to me.

His Lordship next day pronounced in favour of the plaintiff. He saw no reason, he said, why she should have been called as a witness. There had been an attempt to show that she had acted fraudulently, but he had no difficulty whatever in saying that the allegation of fraud fell to the ground. He pronounced for the will. Miss Hamilton must pay the costs.

WHY LIVE TO 100?

DOCTOR ADVOCATES SHORT MERRY LIFE.

"A low death-rate may not be the worthiest idea," declared Dr. McWalter (Dublin) at the meeting of the British Medical Association at Brighton on Friday, July 25, says the "Daily Chronicle."

"It is not a good thing," he continued, "for the community to lengthen the days of the hopelessly sick, or of hopeless cases of cancer. There are surely more things than length of days—'better 50 years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay'—and better a short and merry life than to be a helpless centenarian."

Prof. Moore (Liverpool) advocated the nationalisation of hospitals. The old conception of the hospital as a place for the relief and palliation of disease must be replaced by a scientific realisation of the hospital as the pulsating life-centre of a little corps charged with the maintenance of the highest degree of health with a given district.

He suggested that the unit of population served by municipal or national hospital would average about 100,000. Such a hospital would require 80 to 100 beds, and there should be from 60 to 65 medical men attached to it, giving it whole-time service in various capacities, some in charge of special departments, others out part of their time as visiting doctors. That would be more economical and effective than our present haphazard system of running medicine as a business concerned almost solely with the task of patching up the individual patient after disease had already made its inroads.

Dr. Murray Leslie (London) said that one method of spreading knowledge was to deliver lectures to children, and to offer prizes for the best essays. He adopted that course at Lewes, where children sent some very good essays on tuberculosis. These were published in the local paper, and created much excitement, and adults were instructed by their own children in a subject which was of great importance.

Dr. Wynne (Wigan) said a very great benefit to public health had been the advent of the Labour party. The Labour representative, as a rule, had no wealthy organisation behind him, and therefore there was the presumption that he was a more intelligent person than the average middle-class representative. (Laughter.) He was always ready to back up the medical officer in any scheme involving the expenditure of rates, for the reason that he paid little rates, himself. (Laughter.)

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw addressed a meeting in the evening in connection with the recently-formed State Medical Service Association. He said the condition of private medical practice in this country was worse than in the more intelligent nations on the Continent. Practitioners here had a vested interest in disease. There should be a properly centralised department, consisting of officials, who would carefully watch the vital statistics of the district, and when it was seen that in any district the death-rate was high those officials should say to the doctor, "You have got to get the death-rate down, or you have got to go." (Laughter.) Owing to the conditions of private practice in this country there had been growing up a deep distrust of medical men and a great development of Christian science.



PREMATURE OLD AGE

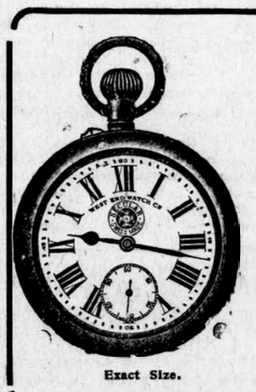
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CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

THE BURDWAN FLOOD.

CALCUTTA PORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

The one topic of conversation is the terrible visitation which has overtaken the Burdwan district. The present season has been so abnormal that it was felt that something was bound to happen, but there are so many possibilities that no one thought of what would have been scouted as an impossibility, viz., the bursting of the great Damodar bund, which has protected the people of Burdwan and the district from the depredations of their uncertain neighbour for two generations. It is nearly 60 years since the Damodar last broke loose, and the people seem to have acquired a confidence in the bund which may have actually lured a number of them to their doom; for although warning was given on Friday afternoon, and energetically passed round by the district authorities a certain number of people preferred staying in their houses to taking refuge while there was time. When the floods came some of them escaped at the last moment and took refuge on the railway embankment in an utterly exhausted condition, but it is quite certain that all of them were not so fortunate, and each succeeding account has a grimer tale to tell of the loss of human life. Fortunately, however, the district authorities received timely intimation of the dangerous condition of the bund and exerted themselves strenuously to warn all the inhabitants of the desirablity of moving to higher ground. This preparedness was the means not only of getting people away before the floods came on but of saving life afterwards. While the loss of life has been heavy, heavier probably than the district authorities are willing to admit, there can be no doubt that it has been reduced to a minium, and that it is very much smaller than that occasioned by previous floods. The worst visitation on record seems to have been that of 1823, when a boat was sailed all the way from Calcutta to Burdwan. Everybody in authority appears to have been most active, and the Maharaja of Burdwan and his elephants were especially faithful to the motto "noblesse oblige."

Similar tales of floods come from all over Bengal and Behar. In Eastern Bengal one gathers the impression that there is hardly a dry spot. In the Barisal district, which is one of the granaries of India they have had nearly 40 inches of rain in excess, and it is greatly feared that the winter rice crop has been completely ruined. The trade of Calcutta must inevitably be affected by all this destruction apart from which the East Indian Railway has been put out of action between Burdwan and Asansol, and the whole of the passenger and freight traffic between this and the north has to thread the single line of he Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Asansol! Certain trades, such as the wheat and seeds, are being held up altogether and all efforts are being concentrated upon the problem of staving off a coal famine in Calcutta. Bazar prices are already soaring, and as it is admitted even by the optimists that at least a week must elapse before the damage to the East Indian Railway line can be repaired, it is feared that many of the necessaries of life will become very scarce indeed.

PORT IMPROVEMENT.

It is a relief to turn from the tale of disaster and destruction to the constructive aspect of things. An important meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce last week to consider the future of the port, and its upshot was a resolution calling for the appointment of a small commission with emphasis on the "small" to consider the port's requirements in the widest sense and formulate proposals which will govern development during the next 50 years. It is recommended that the chairman of this body should be an official, but that commercial interests and the railways should be adequently represented. In proposing the Resolution the Hon. Mr. Shorrock, Vice-President of the Chamber, who is a stalwart opponent of the Delhi changes, drew a pointed contrast between Calcutta and every other centre in India. He laid special stress upon its inaccessibility to any invasion by the sea. It does not lie on the sea-face like Bombay, Madras or Karachi, nor could any hostile ship thread the mazes of the Hooghly. On the land side any invader from the north-west who got as far as Delhi would still be a thousand miles from Calcutta. Mr. Shorrock did not comment particularly upon this contrast, but his hearers and those who read his speech were perfectly able to make their own comments. The sentiment of the meeting was quite unanimous, except when Mr. Brodie of Andrew Yule and Co. objected to the inclusion of the Hon. Mr. Monteath, of Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., on the commission. The point of course is the deadly feud now raging between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on the one hand and the British India Co., on the other.

DR. GHOSH AND COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

The telegrams will already have informed you of the generous donation which Dr. Rash Behary Ghose has given to the University College of Science. It has long been an open secret that the worthy doctor contempleted devoting a large sum of money to same public object, and in giving 10 lakhs for the furtherance of scientific teaching and research in Calcutta, Dr. Ghose has proved himself to be a worthy follower of Sir Tarak Nath Palit. It is right that the lawyers should do something for the cause of that education to which they owe so much.

Dr. Ghose's liberality is the biggest model lesson in this respect that the philanthropic awards of Bengal have known.

PELION UPON OSSA.

I doubt whether within living memory there has ever been so disastrous a period in Bengal as the last week. One might almost say that the whole Gangetic plain south of Benares has been submerged. Behar appears to have suffered as much as Bengal, and there seems to be only too good reason to fear that the entire crops has been lost. It is interesting to note that in the matter of relief of sufferers, the people here are now acting on their own initiative, without waiting for the Government to step in. That is a most excellent sign, which indicates that disasters, like adversity, may have their uses.

IS THE GOLFING GIRL UNTIDY?

LADY INTERNATIONAL REPLIES TO SIR [illegible]LDIC.

Is the athletic girl of to-day untidy, crude, and unmannerly? asks the "Daily News."

One person at least believes that she is, and that person is Col. Sir Thomas Holdich, for he not only said so in a speech on Saturday, as reported in "Daily News," but followed it up in an interview with one of the journal's representatives. Not only does the gallant Colonel believe these things of the athletic young womanhood of to-day, but he argues after an eminent sculptor that golf and tennis do not conduce to grace and perfection of the figure.

The defects to which he referred, he said were more apparent in the golfing girl than in her sisters, and he argued that golf and tennis develop the wrong muscles.

"But what I want particularly to insist upon," he added, "is the necessity of keeping games in their proper place, and not making them the whole object of existence. It is the practice of some girls to live for games and nothing else, and to neglect their domestic duties."

LADY GOLFER'S VIEW.

Several lady athletes seen by our representative laughed merrily at the Colonel's criticisms, and one of them declared that he must have been well beaten by some lady player.

An international lady golfer suggested that a visit by Sir Thomas to the ladies' golf championship would have vindicated at least the golfing girl from the charges. "He would have found the lady golfer anything but what he describes her," she said, "and would have seen well-built, charming sportswomen in the best sense of the word. People at the golf championship, in fact, were particularly struck this year with the delightful way in which the ladies took both their defeats and their victories, and the fact was commented on in the newspapers."

A MUCH FINER FIGUE.

"As for physique," said the lady, "the female golfer is a much finer figure than the girl who is not an athlete, and, as a matter of fact, there is nicer girl to be seen nowadays."

The lady golfer pointed out the great increase of women players, "and," said she, "their husbands don't complain of a change for the worse in their manners. As a matter of fact they are for the most part very keen about their wives playing."

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

LADIES' ANTI-GAMBLING COMMITTEE.

In connection with the movement for the prevention of gambling, the Social Service League, Bombay, has formed a Ladies' Committee under the Presidentship of Lady Jagmohandas to arrange meetings etc., in different localities during the next week. At the first meeting of the Committee held on Friday which was attended by Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai, Mrs. Velabai Dwarkadass, Ben Nanibai Gajjar, Mrs. Manibai Parbhudas, and other ladies. Shrimati Maganben Manekchand and Gulabben were appointed to act as Secretaries of the Committee with Lady Jagmohandas as President. The Committee will hold meetings at the following places: The first lecture will be in Morarjee Gokaldas Market Hall under the presidentship of Mrs. Velabhai Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the second meeting will be held in Fort under the presidentship of Shrimati Shivgauri Gajjar and the third meeting will be arranged in the Vaishnavas' Haveli (of Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj). Magic Lantern shows and other amusements will be a feature of these meetings.

FORCE AGAINST TURKEY.

ENGLAND'S DUTY OF LEADERSHIP.

BALKAN COMMITTEE'S STRONG DEMAND.

In view of the urgent need for collective action on the part of the European Powers owing to the disregard of the Treaty of London by Turkey writes the "Daily Chronicle," a hastily summonded meeting was held in the Caxton Hall on July 25th under the joint auspices of the Balkan Committee, the Congo Reform Association, the Free Church Council, and 40 Members of Parliament. Mr. Noel Buxton, M.P., presided, and those present included:—

Rt. Hon. G. W. E. Russell, Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.P., Mr. Phillip Morrell, M.P., Dr. F. B. Meyer, Sir Arthur Evans, Mr. J. Annan Bryce, Mr. Harold Spender, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Rev. John H. Harris, Mr. George Hardy, L.C.C., Mr. C. Roden Buxton, Mr. Allen Baker, M.P., Mr. R. A. Scott James, Dr. Rutherford, and Mr. A. G. Symonds, secretary of the Balkan Committee.

Mr. Noel Buxton, who declared the coercion of Turkey to be "feasible and practicable," said: "This meeting has been called at a moment's notice to meet a need of extreme urgency, and it is a testimony to the feeling concerning the crisis in Eastern Europe that a meeting has collected itself in so brief a space of time.

The Balkan Committee felt it was necessary to provide without delay an opportunity for the expression of public opinion. Not only has the treaty recently signed in London been infringed and the authority of the Powers affronted, but the Treaty of Berlin has also been infringed by Turkey.

RESPONSIBILITY OF POWERS.

We feel two things very strongly: First, that the Powers are largely responsible for what has happened, and are bound to enforce their decisions on the Turks; and secondly, we believe that what we have to propose is a feasible and practical policy.

There are three grounds on which we feel there is immediate urgency. First, we recall the principle laid down by Lord Salisbury himself that no territory once free from Turkey should be restored to its misrule; second, the Powers have made themselves responsible by the Treaty of London for the limitation of Turkey to the Enos-Midia line. It was only owing to the pressure of the Powers that the Balkan forces were withdrawn from opposite the Chatalja defences, and there is no question that the Turks could not have come out had not those forces been removed.

Third, the Powers cannot wash their hands, because in creating the Albanian State they threw down a "bone of contention" among the Allies. We hold that for the Powers to enforce their decisions is practicable. Coercion against the Allies has been promised by Mr. Asquith in his recent speech. Force is to be used against Turkey for Mr. Asquith has declared that the Treaty of London is to be respected. not now? (Cheers.) Coercion against Turkey is feasible.

Referring next to the charges of misconduct aginst the Allies, Mr. Buxton said that, while most warmly regretting these, nevertheless. "Turkish government by comparison with the government of the Balkan States is as evil to good."

"Sir Edward Grey," continued Mr. Buxton, "has taken the lead among the Powers. England's duty of leadership will hardly be denied. The Concert may be about to take immediate action. The "Westminister Gazette" states to-night that Russia will take action rather than see her work undone. We are here to support Sir Edward Grey and provide him with the backing of public opinion roused by the almost unanimous opinion of the Press." (Cheers.)

TURK MUST GO.

Mr. G. W. E. Russell then moved the following resolution:—

This meeting while recognising the urgent need of collective European action to put a stop to the fratricidal war between the Balkan States, is of opinion that the present action of the Turks in violating both the Treaty of London and the Treaty of Berlin gravely complicates the situation, and demands immediate action on the part of the British Government in co-operation with the other Great Powers.

Mr. Russell, speaking with much feeling, said: "This is a day of rebuke and blasphemy. We must reassert the principles we have always upheld, the deliverance of the subject Christian populations from Turkish rule. There is no hope of permanent pacification save in the 'bag and baggage' policy. (Cheers.) The Turk must go out of Constantinople, and out of Europe." (Cheers.)

After referring to "the painful spectacle of this fratricidal war," Mr. Russell added, "in spite of the atrocities done, or alleged to have been done we stand for the Christian populations; we are against the Turk—(cheers)—and for his victims. (Cheers.) We need to bring home to Sir Edward Grey that we are not ashamed in this issue of the appeal to force. There are some causes, such as life, humanity, and freedom, for which the gentlest, the most ascetic, and the humanest of men are prepared to draw the sword." (Loud cheers.)

Dr. Meyor seconded the resolution. It was supported by Mr. Annan Bryce, M.P., and carried.

The second resolution moved by Sir Arthur Evans and seconded by Archdeacon Potter, called upon Sir Edward Grey to propose a collective demand for the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish invading armies, to be enforced if necessary by the Powers acting together or through one of their mandatories. This, too, was carried with enthusiasm.



Bombay Chronicle Press.

An accident occurred on Monday the 11th instant at 8-5 p.m. to a local train of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, at Andheri, where the siding joins the main lines. Beyond slight injuries nothing serious occurred. The traffic was not interrupted as the engine and one brakevan got clean off the line to the embankment.—Our photograph is by a correspondent.

A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 16.

An interesting ceremony took place on Friday at 8-30 a.m., when Sardar Balasahib Panse presided at the annual prize distribution ceremony at the Poona Native Institution's Primary Branch School No. IV near Tulsibag. The Secretary of the Association in a short speech explained how the Association was supplementing the efforts of the Government in encouraging primary education. Apart from the high school teaching the full Matric course, the Secretary said that the Association conducted five primary branches in the city itself, and two Anglo-Vernacular schools in the districts, viz. Baramati and Saswad. The proceedings opened with odes of welcome sung by the boys of the school to the accompaniment of music. Then followed recitations and dialogues. The prizes were distributed to the successful students of the school by the President who in a speech, suitable to the occasion, eulogized the work of the Association. Sweetmeats to the children and *att* and *gulab* to the invited guests terminated the proceedings.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 16th.

S. S. Marienbad	Bednarz	Trieste	August 1
S. S. Chindwara	Brocq	Rangoon	August 3
S. S. Lhasa	Penny	Karachi	August 14
S. S. Burala	Milne	Busreh	August 3

DEPARTURES.

August 16th.

S. S. Salsette	Vine	Aden
S. S. Ambra	Antic	Calcutta via Colombo
17th S. S. Astoria	Hogan	Dunkirk

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Marienbad for Trieste etc.

S. S. Marienbad.—The A. L. S. N. Company's steamer Narienbad, 4775 tons, Captain B. Bednary, from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chindwara. The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chindwara, 3207 tons, Captain J. Le Brocq, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, August 3rd with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, arrived in the hasbour on Saturday from Karachi, August 14th with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Basala.—The B. B. S. N. Company's steamer Basala, 1899 tons, Captain R. A. Milne, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Busreh, August 3rd, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette.— The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ambra.—The A. L. S N. Company's steamer Ambra, 3439 tons, Captain S. A. Antic, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Astoria.—The steamer Astoria, 2,743 tons, Captain R. Hogan, sailed on Sunday, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Bombay homeward bound passed Port Said on the 15th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

SATURDAY, August 16, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed.	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
B.	Benlin	Cole	J F & Co.
C. & R.	Culna	Farquharson	M. M. & Co.
D. & E.	Schildtrum	Brown	W. & A. G. & Co
F.	Surada	Alton	M. M. & Co.
G.	Kanzler	Schapp	A. S & Co.
H.	Amatonga	Worcester	K. N. & Co.
M.	Strathgyle	Brown	J. F. & Co.
O.	Mansuri	Gore	P. M. & Co.
P.	Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Q.	Budrie	Fisher	Arab Steamer

V. DOCK.

1.	Sahara	Park	J. F. & Co.
2.	Elzela	Coverley	W. & A. G. & Co
5,	Strathlyon	Cann	W. & A. G. & Co.
4.	Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	N. Y. K.
6.	City of Sparta	McNeil	K. N. & Co.
8.	Tannenfels	Gordes	W. & A. G. & Co.
9.	Quilos	Cole	M. M. & Co.
10 & 11	City of York	Bremner	K. N. & Co.
12 & 13.	Caledonia	Dawell	P. & O. S. N Co.
15.	Wartenfels	Reimers	W. & A. G. & Co.
15.	Orissa	Rutne	K. N. & Co.

H. W. Y. D.

Kasara		Morrison	M. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Kaveri		Mahomed	B. S. N. & Co.
Ponani		Valliji	B. S. N. & Co.
Sabarmati		Samsoodin	B. S. N. & Co

Offside K.

Kowelt .. Brewis		Offside D. & E.	Arab Steamer.
Upada		Logan	M M & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor		Kolford	T. Jeewandas
Banca		Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Bassano		Bacchelli	J. F. & Co.
Barala		Milne	M. M. & Co.
China		Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Crossfels		Sockein	W. & A. G. & Co.
Chindmara		Brocq	M. M. & Co.
Galavale		Sceary	A. Y. & Co.
Hoseinee		Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Islami		Hughes	T. M & Co.
Iran		Peabody	K. N. & Co.
Kamaron		Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kirtnfield		Dermody	T. M. & Co.
Kawachi Maru		Christiansen	N. Y. K.
Lhasa		Penny	M. M. & Co.
Midenfels		Hecket	W. & A. G. & Co.
Marienbad		Bednarz	A. L. S. N. & Co.
Praisident		Schutz	Strande & Co.
Pandua		Hancock	M. M. & Co.
Redbridge		Vassery	W. & A. G. & Co.
Saaid		Bousneld	Arab Steamer.
Strathcarron		Hutchinson	T. M. & Co.

WEEK'S BRILLIANT PARTNERSHIPS.

CAPTAIN GREIG'S BATTING FEATS.

It is not a matter of no importance to be a partner in an effort which yields 118 for the tenth wicket of Hampshire against Worcestershire. This is a new record for Hampshire, the deposed figures being 113 made at Liverpool, twelve yeras ago, when Captain J. G. Greig and Charles Robson were so successful. This was on the memorable occasion that Captain Greig carried his bat for 249 out of 487, Charles Robson's 52 being the next highest contribution.

But the extraordinary partnership for 325 is the most prolific of the campaign. There has been at least one century-partnership for every wicket in first-class cricket this summer, the most remunerative being:—

1st—306, Bowley and Pearson, Worcestershire v. Gloucestershire, at Worcester.
2nd—231, Hardinge and Seymour, Kent v. Hampshire, at Portsmouth.
3rd—264, Relf (R. R.), and Vine, Sussex v. Oxford University, at Brighton.
4th—209, G. R. R. Colman and I. P. C. Campbell, Oxford University v. Hants, at Southampton.
5th—175, Drake and Kilner, Yorkshire v. Cambridge University, at Cambridge.
6th—298, Sandham and Harrison, Surrey v. Sussex, at the Oval.
7th—325, Lieut. C. H. Abercrombie and Brown, Hants v. Essex, at Leyton.
8th—182, M. H. C. Doll and Murrell, Middlesex v. Notts, at Lord's.
9th—105, E. L. Kidd and R. du B. Evans, Cambridge University v. L. Robinson's XI, at Attleborough (Norfolk).
10th—118, Lieut. C. H. Abercrombie and H. A. H. Smith, Hants v. Worcestershire, at Dudley.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILL, situate at the junction of Grant Road and Upper Duncan Road, with the Mill Machinery and Articles, relating to the Flour Business.

Suit No. 12 of 1913.

Gulamali Gulamhoosein ..... Plaintiff

vs.

Cassambhai Thaverbhai and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver, appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT and C., will THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant. sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following:

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the fronting the north side of Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,562 square yards, or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 4944, 2822, 2823, 3007. Collector's New Nos. 11171, 9810. A-98099808. Old Survey Nos. 1380, 2143, 4400, 2142, 1-2142. New Survey Nos. 5671, 5674, 3-5673 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under Ward E. Nos. 23-513, and 516 and 732, and Street Nos. 189—1971—4-1 and bounded on or towards the East by the properties of Shapurji Hormasji Toddiwalla, and the Bombay Municipality and Duncan Road, on or towards the West by the property of Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji, and Bapty Road, on or towards the North by the property of Moosa Haji Joonas, and on or towards the South by the Grant Road, and all which premises are delineated on the map or plan kept with the Vendor's Attorneys, Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., and thereon coloured by a red boundary line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at their Office. No. 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
254 Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th August, 1913.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GENT'S OUTFITS, TRAVELLING REQUISITES, HOSIERY, etc.

ON WEDNESDAY the 20th day of AUGUST, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop in Sir D. M. Petit's Building, opposite the Oriental Building, on Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the concerned.

A large lot of coloured dress and flannel shirts, straw hats, Ellwood hats, felt hats, assorted collars, Sailor caps, Guard caps, Railway caps, hand bags, kit bags and Brief bags, Jones' steel trunks, Haldalls, serge black suites, drill coats and jackets, under shirts, shawls, handkerchieves, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 21ST AUGUST, AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 21st day of August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the first floor opposite Rogers & Co., in Dean Lane, off Hummum Street, next to B. Sakharamji & Co., Fort, (where the entire furniture has been removed for sale) by order of the concerned valuable and substantial teak and blackwood new designed French polished household furniture, book case by Roberts, tapestry lined drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble and tile topped centre tables and teapoys, office table, mirrored chest of drawer, washhand tables, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, French cots, carved tables roll-topped writing tables, iron safe by Godrej, electric fans, ebonized cottage piano glass door cupboard, glassware, gent's bicycle, cooking utensils, etc.

The above furniture will be on view four days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th August, 1913.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.,

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 18th August, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing-room suite of sofas, and chairs, cupboards, teapoys and tables, writing, dressing and washhand tables, phonographs, iron safes, etc.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.),

By order of the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. Bundeally Ebrahim Passuya, such as ivory ball hollows uppers, soft B. and C. hollow uppers, hard hollow uppers, miscellaneous hollows, hollow ivory shells, rhynoceros skins, mother-of-pearl shells, etc.

By order of the Post Master General—Unclaimed articles from the Dead Letter office, such as silver and metal watches, books, razais and pillows, used stamps, medicine, wearing apparel picture post-cards etc.

On account and at the risk of the concerned:—

25 cases nursery and 11 cases dinner biscuits.

At 3-30 p.m.

By order of the Administrator-General Bombay.

The effects of the late Mr. T. C. Pennington—

1 cottage piano by Hamilton specially imported for T. C. Pennington.

The property of a gentleman:—

1. Cottage piano by W. Helse.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1. rubber-tyred shigram.
1. rubber-tyred victoria.
1. rubber-tyred brougham.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Walter Dunn, an insolvent—

1. Clement Bayard motor car, 4 seated.
2. cylinders, recently over hauled, No. 491.

Cash will be required.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 BALES YARN OF JIVRAJ BALOO MILL.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and Assignee of the estate of Chhotalal Mulchand, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1913, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following:—

29 bales yarn, 6½ Count manufactured in The Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Manufacturing Company.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required and the balance to be paid for and delivery taken of within two days after the date of sale.

The bales can be inspected at the Rooms of the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & C
251 [illegible]ers.

Bombay, 18th August, 1913.

DRINK

VITTEL. DNA

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY.

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

USE THE 'PHONE.

In our Shop there are two little bells. These little bells are attached to one of the greatest labour-saving inventions of the age.

Can you guess what it is? Yes, that's it, the telephone! Properly used, the telephone will save you any amount of walking, letter writing, etc.

When you want any little article, just call for No. 2203, for we're always there at your service.

Sometimes it's wet, or you're busy, in either case it is the work of a moment to call for No. 2203, and have the thing you stand in need of (however small in Motor Accessories and Electrical Novelties) sent up without delay.

May we add that we are always on the alert, and waiting to execute your orders?

THE ORIENT MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co.,

53, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "LATEST." Telephone No. 2203

SOCIAL TOPICS AT HOME

Gossip of the Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

This is the first day of August. July retrieved her reputation to some extent, by treating Londoners to two really fine days at the close of her career, yesterday having been one of the hot days of the year. On Monday is celebrated the usual August bank holiday for which fine weather is promised, and with the approach of that event the last stragglers among London Society are taking their departure to the Country and the Continent. The King is at Goodwood with the Duke of Richmond. Great excitement was caused yesterday by His Majesty's horse of the first race with Brakespear, which happy event seemed to lend spirit to the day's meeting. The moment the King arrived on the course he inspected his horse, in company with Lord Annaly and Lord Marcus Beresford. Goodwood is "glorious" as ever this year, the country in this beautiful corner of Sussex, being at its best while a rather boisterous wind has failed to seriously affect the pleasure visitors are deriving from clear skies and sunshine.

A Social Triumph.

Seldom have the gatherings been more smart, Cup Day having been a social triumph. Characteristic of the year were the variety of gowns; indeed, it seemed as if each feminine were a law unto herself in the matter of dress. There is no question as to the beauty of the modern modes, which have the merit of lending youth and lightness to those on the verge of middle age, wihout rendering them ridiculous. Courage in colours was the rule, and in most cases was justified by wonderfully good taste. Lady Violet Brassey, the Duke of Richmond's daughter, and His Majesty's hostess, wore a sand coloured satin and chiffon, with crimson roses in her hair. There was a large gathering of fair relations of the Gorden-Lennox family, and among the party a pretty personality was Viscountess Villiers, whose slight dainty figure was at its best in white embroidered muslin and a black hat. The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk brought their party over from Arundel Castle, while Sir Hedwrite Meux motored from Portsmouth, where he is at present following his duties as Commander-in-Chief. Lord and Lady Cowdray whose beautiful home, Cowdray Park, near Haywards Heath is within easy motoring distance, were present with guests.

Lord Cowdray.

It is not always that Lord Cowdray finds time to attend these social functions. Readers will better remember this nobleman as Sir Weeman Pearson, one of the best known contractors in the world and a great supporter of the Liberal party. As a pioneer of Central American enterprise Lord Cowdray has immense interests in Mexico, and as a great oil adventurer he is the employer of Lord Murray, erstwhile Master of Elibank. A friend once described Lord Cowdray to me as the most ambitious man in England, to whom no position of power would come amiss. He is certainly among those Kings of industry who have taught the American and German magnates that, for energy, enterprise and judgment, they will still meet their equals, if not their betters, in England.

The Royal Children.

Princess Mary and her two brothers spent a romping afternoon during the week at Earl's Court Exhibition, and there was little among the numerous sources of amusement that they did not patronise. Especially did the various switchback and mountain railways delight the royal children, who indulged freely in the Indian war cries which, for some mysterious reason, this form of excitement seems to call forth from old and young alike.

Mr. "Solly" Joel's Daughter.

Goodwood has its social sensation, a sensation, I believe, unprecendented in the history of racing. Mr. "Solly" B. Joel, the well known partner of Barnarto Bros; and successful race horse owner was enlightened on the race course on an important domestic event. It appears that as far back as May 10th, Mr. Joel's daughter Doris, a great favourite with her father, had been secretly married at the Strand Registry office in Maiden Lane, to Mr. Arthur Walter, a Stockbroker. The wedding was kept a profound secret by the couple until Wednesday last, when the announcement was made to the father at the Goodwood races. Mr. Joel is, of course, immensely rich, and the leaseholder of a striking house in Grosvenor Square. For many years it was the residence of the late Mr. Charles Kettlewell, from whom it was rented furnished by Mr. Thomas Sutherst, father of the Marchioness of Townsend; and, of whom the late Mr. Justice Hawkins said "Sometimes he promotes bus strikes and sometimes he promotes companies."

An Old Fashioned Labour Member.

One of the old fashioned type of Labour members has passed away in the person of Mr. James Haslem, who was much respected and owed his position entirely to his own efforts and force of character. The son of a Derbyshire shoemaker, he started on the pit brow, where he worked for a wage of ten pence for twelve hours a day. For twenty three years he worked at this trade, at the end of which he organised the Derbyshire Miners' Association in 1881 of which he had been Secretary ever since. He was considered old fashioned by many members of the new Socialist school, for though attoched to the Labour party, he was essentially a Liberal first.

Charlotte Bronte's Unpublished Letters.

Quite a stir has been created in circles far wider than are usually understood by "literary London" owing to the publication of hitherto unpublished letters by Charlotte Bronte to Professor Heger. We in England had never, doubted the purity as well as the depth of the novelist's passion for her erstwhile teacher, but there is no question that on the Continent a different construction was put on her relationship. This latter view is now once and for all scattered to the winds. It is to Mr. Marion Harry Spielmann that we owe the publication of these letters from Belgium. Mr. Spielmann was first known as an art critic to the "Pall Mall Gazette" in the old days when such giants as Henry Greenwood, Viscount Morley, and William T. Stead, succeeded one another as editors. He is the son of a Lombard Street banker, and is well known as the historian of "Punch." His elder brother Sir Isidore Spielmann is an authority on Art. Talking of Charlotte Bronte, it may be remembered that two years ago her sister Emily posthumously appeared as a poet. For this the public were indebted to Mr. Clement Shorter, who published a volume of her poetical efforts, containing exquisite sentiment and depth of feeling, though the construction and techinique were not such as to entitle her to an important place among writers of verse. Perhaps more importance attaches to a small volume of four poems by Charlette, published by T. J. Wise, the well known bibliophile, from manuscripts in his possession. One collection of verses entitled "Reason" is of a special intertest, on the present occasion. Mr. Wise is a remarkable personality, who is possessed of one of the finest libraries in London. By occupation he is a Mincing Lane merchant, but for years has devoted himself to bibliophilogy.

Lords Halsbury and Wemyss.,

The Earl of Halsbury starting a great law classic at the age of eighty-seven, is one of the marvels of the age; but despite this, he is not father of the House of Lords, his position in healthy longevity being disputed by Earl Wemyss, wrongly described in the London papers as Earl of Wemyss. On Monday next that nobleman will enter his ninty-sixth year, and although he does not write or follow public questions with the energy of five years back, he still is hale and hearty and takes an active interest in the ordinary affairs of every day life. Lord Wemyess' great work was in connection with the Volunteer movement, and the Elcho shield, named after his former title, owes its origin to the venerable peer. Lord Wemyss is an exceedingly handsome, refined old gentleman, with wonderfully delicate, white sensitive hands. His daughter-in-law, Lady Elcho, is a sister of the late Mr. George Wyndham and shared with that gentleman the close friendship and esteem of Mr. A. J. Balfour.

If Lord Wemyss has shown failing in any of his senses, it has been a tendency to deafness. It is partly due to this that like other noblemen afflicted in the same manner, he was wont to ocupy a seat on the cross benches, when attending the House of Lords; this seat was next to that of another venerable Scotch peer, the Earl of Galloway. Accomodation is limited on these cross benches, and it was not unusual when men of great distinction, such as Earl Roberts, arrived on the scenes, for less distinquished noblemen to quietly withdraw to the less crowded parts of the House. It was given to the Earl of Rosslyn, still comparatively juvenile and fresh from his triumphs at Monte Carlo, to set a precedent. The arrival of our greatest soldier to take part in a military debate, in no way interfered with Lord Rosslyn's determination to hold his seat in face of the victor of Kandahar.

Miss Gabrille Ray.

Mrs. Eric Loder, known formerly at the Gaiety Theatre as Miss Gabrille Ray, has just obtained a decree nisi against her husband. Few who saw the production of "The Orchid" will forget the surprised admiration of the audience at the graceful dancing of this unusually pretty and accomplished actress. Miss Ray scarcely proved as successful as a vocalist, but her accomplishments in the sister art continued to maintain for her a leading place, so long as she remained connected with the stage. She was something more than a successful artiste; having been extremely popular in her profession, especially with the rank and file of her own sex. This is a triumph given to few women who have earned popularity behind the footlights early in their career. Something of the nature which had commanded so much affection was revealed by the flood of tears with which she told her story in Sir Samuel Evans' Court. Mr. Eric Loder belongs to the family of which the late Sir Robert Loder was the founder. Sir Robert received his Baronetcy over thirty years ago for strenuous services to the Conversative party. As head of the well known firm of Charles Loder and Company, cloth manufactures, Sir Robert was a man of considerable means and position in the world of commerce.

Public Men's Recreations.

People are always intertested in the recreations of public men. The pastimes of our leading politicians are known to every boy in the street, and now the "Mail" has published a list of judges and the amusements they are likely to indulge in during the Long Vacation that has just commenced. Mr. Justice Darling we are told, enjoys country life in the New Forest, but whether this entails riding, shooting and such like pastimes, is not revealed. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Justice Darling has not the tastes of the average country squire, being content with his library and exercises of a comparatively gentle nature. Sir Samuel Evans, President of the Divorce Court, and Messrs. Justices Eve and Channell will be yachting; Mr. Justice Horridge will visit South America; and Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, after a period of farming his own land, will go abroad.

The Late Mr. Sauer.

The death of Mr. Sauer, the eminent South African statesman, reminds me of a story of the time when he was Colonel Secretary in Mr. Rhodes' Ministry. Sir Thomas Fuller and Mr. Sauer were chatting together one aternoon, and finding subjects difficult, the latter suggested fetching Cecil Rhodes and giving him the map, an everlasting source of inspiration to that remarkable man. Ceceil Rhodes arrived opportunely at the moment, opened the map of Africa, and held his hearers spellbound by the imagination, enthusiasm and the aspirations with which he conversed.

"His Master's Voice"

Portable Hornless Instruments.

The type for the home, for camp, for the picnic, for the plains or the hills. Take one on your holiday: if the weather is wet, "His Master's Voice" will drive away melancholy, if the day be fine, take it on the tennis lawn, on the boat with you, or wherever you may be going; it will make a bright day brighter, and give greater enjoyment to your holidays in-doors or out.

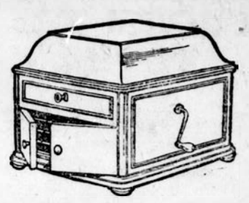
(Twenty-two models, comprising all types, at all prices, are illustrated in our price list.)

Any accredited dealer will send you one free upon request, and will gladly demonstrate any instrument you would like to hear.

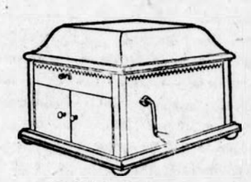
A post card to us will bring you an illustrated leaflet and the name and address of the nearest dealer.

The Gramophone Co., Ld.

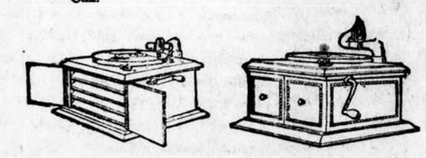
CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.



Model T. E. M., Rs. 325 Mahogany.



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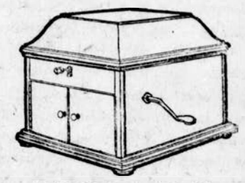
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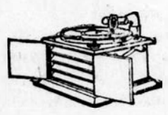
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